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### 目 錄

Applying Fuzzy Multi-Criteria Decision	Yaw-Chu Chen	1
Method to the Evaluation of the Hosts of	Chih-Hung Yang	
Taiwan TV-Shopping Channels	Kuei-Lun Chang	
使用網路電視動機、行為與滿意度之研究	王智立、蔡婉晴	23
Sustained Competitive Advantage of News	Pei-Ying Tsai	45
OrganisationsResearch on Human Resource	Shih-Min Chen	
Management of UDN Group		
影響免費線上遊戲使用因素之研究	劉忠陽、陳行健	77
組織特性對人力資源彈性策略與組織績效影響	吳奇為、卓欣蘭	109

# Applying Fuzzy Multi-Criteria Decision Method to the Evaluation of the Hosts of Taiwan TV-Shopping Channels

Yaw-Chu Chen<sup>1</sup> Chih-Hung Yang<sup>2</sup> Kuei-Lun Chang<sup>3</sup>

#### **Abstract**

The purpose of this paper is to solve the problem of selecting the most suitable hosts of TV-shopping shows in Taiwan, by formulating a decision-making algorithm adjusted to the experts' professional consensus in the TV-shopping industry. Starting with reviewing the literatures and interviewing the practitioners, we collect twenty sub-criteria. Then factor analysis is applied to condense twenty sub-criteria into five criteria to construct the hierarchical structure. Besides, the fuzzy Delphi method is integrated with the eigenvector method to form a set of pooled weights of the extracted criteria. The concepts of triangular fuzzy number and linguistic variables are used to assess the preference ratings, including 'importance' and 'appropriateness' of linguistic variables. Finally, by the hierarchy integration we obtain the respective final scores of candidates, and apply Chen's ranking method for choosing the most suitable program host.

Keyword: Factor analysis, Fuzzy numbers, Multi-criteria decision making, TV-shopping industry, Personnel selection

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#### 1. Introduction

After annually restructuring TV channels in 2005, Government Information Office of Taiwan retained exclusive channels for emerging TV-shopping industry. As TV-shopping channels have been increasing and the industry prospering, a more specified and scientific selecting method is essential to the more complex decision-making of developing show hosts, a critical source of core competitiveness. Numerous researches have been conducted to demonstrate the strategic implication of a suitable host to a successful TV-shopping show. Hosts and callers usually interact to create a frenzied atmosphere designed to goad viewers into making purchases (Cook, 2000). And Audiences love to watch TV-shopping programs and hosts can easily motivated viewers to purchase (Stephens, Hill, & Bergman, 1996). As a result, researchers declared that Quality Value Convenience, a US television shopping corporation, made amazingly 2.8 million turnovers because of successful show hosts. Though selecting the suitable hosts is crucial for the TV-shopping industry, few attempts have so far been given to the point specifically.

The TV-shopping host selection process depends on a variety of factors and criteria. Some criteria are qualitative by nature and often depend on experts' judgment of approximation. Such factors involve a great degree of linguistic deficiency (Klir, Wang, & Harmanec, 1997); in other words, we cannot elicit the complete, precise, and reliable knowledge from the experts. Meanwhile, the assessment of alternatives with respect to various criteria and their importance weight often depend on experts' judgment of approximation. Due to the existing fuzziness in decision making as mentioned above, a new approach based on fuzzy set theory to measure such fuzziness appears to be one of the feasible solutions for us to handle such difficult problems. In this paper, an algorithm of TV-shopping program host selection is proposed on the basis of fuzzy set theory (Zadeh, 1965), pairwise comparison (Saaty, 1980) and fuzzy Delphi method (Hsu, 1998). In addition, we apply factor analysis to condense evaluation criteria to construct the hierarchical structure of TV-shopping host selection. The normal triangular fuzzy numbers (Dubois & Prade, 1978) and the linguistic values are utilized to assess the preference ratings of linguistic variables (Zadeh, 1975a; Zadeh, 1975b; Zadeh, 1976). Section 2 discusses the definition and sources of sub-criteria. Section 3 summarizes the methodology of this paper. Section 4 presents a Taiwan case study of TV-shopping program host selection, and Section 5 is the conclusion.

#### 2. Definition and sources of sub-criteria

With reviewing the literatures and interviewing the experts of this industry, we collect twenty sub-criteria for selecting TV-shopping hosts, as shown in Table 1 and

Table 2. We use the questionnaires that based on the Likert seven-point scales to evaluate the importance of sub-criteria. In this paper, the threshold level is 70%, that is, the sub-criteria on which the geometric mean values of the forty respondents are less than 4.9 were excluded.

 Table 1. The Sources of TV-shopping Program Hosts Selecting Sub-Criteria

Sub-criteria	Contributors
${}^{2}C_{1}$ : Creativity	Anderson (2003); McClough & Rogelberg (2003); Anderson, Lievens, van Dam, & Ryan (2004); Van Vianen, Taris, Scholten, & Schinkel (2004); Chen & Cheng (2005)
${}^{2}C_{2}$ : Adaptation to company	Chang & Cohen (2003); Messmer (2003); Anderson et al. (2004); Chen & Cheng (2005); Grieves & Hanafin (2005); Peppas (2006)
${}^{2}C_{3}$ : Interpersonal skill	Cook (2000); Bauer, Truxillo, Sanchez, Craig, Ferrara, & Campion (2001); Steiner & Gilliland (2001); Gudelunas (2002); Jones, Brasher, & Huff (2002); McClough & Rogelberg (2003); Anderson et al. (2004); Chen & Cheng (2005); Nickson, Warhurst, & Dutton (2005); Seol & Sarkis (2005); Gibney & Shang (2007)
${}^{2}C_{4}$ : Teamwork	Jones et al. (2002); McClough & Rogelberg (2003); Anderson et al. (2004); Chen & Cheng (2005); Kent, Taylor, & Turcilo (2006)
${}^{2}C_{5}$ : Cognitive ability	Lievens, Corte, & Brysse (2003); McClough & Rogelberg (2003); Roe & van den Berg (2003); Anderson et al. (2004); Van Vianen et al. (2004); Chen & Cheng (2005); Seol & Sarkis (2005); Jun, Liang, & Ye (2006)
${}^{2}C_{6}$ : Expertise	Breaugh & Starke (2000); Steiner & Gilliland (2001); McClough & Rogelberg (2003); Messmer (2003); Roe & van den Berg (2003); Anderson et al. (2004); Chen & Cheng (2005); Grieves & Hanafin (2005); Seol & Sarkis (2005); Richey, Tokman, & Wheeler (2006)
<sup>2</sup> C <sub>7</sub> : Related experience	Bauer et al. (2001); Steiner & Gilliland (2001); Anderson (2003); Lievens et al. (2003); McClough & Rogelberg (2003); Messmer (2003); Roe & van den Berg (2003); Van Vianen et al. (2004); Grieves & Hanafin (2005); Nickson et al. (2005); Bradley (2006); Peppas (2006)

$^{2}C_{8}$ : Education	Roe & van den Berg (2003); Grieves & Hanafin (2005); Nickson et al. (2005); Bradley (2006); Peppas (2006)
${}^{2}C_{9}$ : Appearance	Jones et al. (2002); Nickson et al. (2005); Peppas (2006)
${}^{2}C_{10}$ : Ability to follow orders	Jones et al. (2002); McClough & Rogelberg (2003); Seol & Sarkis (2005)
${}^{2}C_{11}$ : Personnel attitude	Bauer et al.(2001); Jones et al. (2002); McClough & Rogelberg (2003); Roe & van den Berg (2003); Anderson et al. (2004); Grieves & Hanafin (2005); Nickson et al. (2005); Periatt, Chakrabarty, & Lemay, (2007)
${}^{2}C_{12}$ : Flexibility	Anderson et al. (2004)
$^{2}C_{13}$ : Motivation	Bauer et al. (2001); Anderson (2003); Lievens et al. (2003); McClough & Rogelberg (2003); Messmer (2003); Sumetzberger (2005); Peppas (2006)
${}^{2}C_{14}$ : Living experience	Steiner & Gilliland (2001); Lievens et al. (2003); Roe & van den Berg (2003)
${}^{2}C_{15}$ : Familiarity	McClough & Rogelberg (2003)
${}^{2}C_{16}$ : Confidence	McClough & Rogelberg (2003); Peppas (2006)
${}^{2}C_{17}$ : Expressiveness	Lievens et al. (2003); McClough & Rogelberg (2003); Nickson et al. (2005); Sumetzberger (2005); Peppas (2006)
${}^{2}C_{18}$ : Response	McClough & Rogelberg (2003); Sumetzberger (2005)
${}^{2}C_{19}$ : Desire of performance	Cook (2000); Gudelunas (2002); Sumetzberger (2005)
${}^{2}C_{20}$ : Adaptation to environment	Messmer (2003); Anderson et al. (2004); Chen & Cheng (2005); Jun et al. (2006); Kent et al. (2006)

#### 3. Methodology

This section gives a brief introduction to factor analysis, pairwise comparison and a fuzzy algorithm for TV-shopping program host selection as a background for further application.

#### 3.1 Factor analysis

By means of personal interview, the thirty eight respondents were required to list the sub-criteria that were important in selecting TV-shopping hosts. The positions of respondents are shown in Table 3 and Table 4.

Table 5 shows method of principal component and orthogonal rotation for factor analysis. Five criteria from twenty sub-criteria were extracted. The value of KMO is 0.713, cumulative value is 0.7808, total-scale reliability (Alphas) is up to 0.91. Five extracted criteria are shown and described in Table 6.

#### 3.2 Pairwise Comparison

The importance of the criteria could be approximately by the pairwise comparisons (Saaty, 1980). We ask the decision makers to compare the criteria in paired comparison. We use the scale of relative importance measurement as shown in Table 7 to establish priority measures for criteria. The weight assigned to each criterion and criteria maybe estimated from data or subjectively by decision makers. It would be desirable to measure the consistency of decision makers' judgment. The analytic hierarchy process provides such a measure through the consistency ratio (C.R.) which is an indicator of reliability of the model. This ratio is designed in such a way that values of the ratio exceeding 0.10 indicate inconsistent judgment (Saaty, 1980).

#### 3.3 A fuzzy algorithm for TV-shopping program host selection

The triangular fuzzy number and linguistic variable are the two main concepts used in this paper to assess the preference ratings of linguistic variables, 'importance' and 'appropriateness'. The top decision makers can employ an assumed weighting set  $W=\{\text{Very Low, Low, Medium, High, Very High}\}$  to assess the relative importance of various criteria. And use the linguistic rating set  $S=\{\text{Very Poor, Poor, Fair, Good, Very Good}\}$  to evaluate the appropriateness of the alternatives versus various criteria. The membership functions of linguistic values in the weighting set W and the linguistic rating set S can be represented by approximate reasoning of triangular fuzzy numbers, as shown in Table 8.

A more general representation of multi-criteria decision making problem is introduced. Supposed there is a committee of n decision makers  $(D_1, D_2, ..., D_n)$  who are responsible for assessing the appropriateness of m alternatives  $(A_1, A_2, ..., A_m)$  under each of k criteria  $\binom{h}{C_t}$ , t=1,2,...,k, h=1,2; where h=1 means criteria after factor analysis and h=2 means sub-criteria before factor analysis) as well as the importance weight of the criteria. Let the  $S_{iij}$   $(i=1,2,...,m;\ t=1,2,...,k;\ j=1,2,...,n)$  be the rating assigned to alternatives  $A_i$  by decision maker  $D_j$  under criterion  $\binom{h}{C_t}$ .

Table 2. Definition of Sub-criteria

Sub-criteria	Definition
${}^{2}C_{1}$ : Creativity	Present products in different way.
${}^{2}C_{2}$ : Adaptation to company	Integrate with company.
${}^{2}C_{3}$ : Interpersonal skill	Interact well with others.
${}^{2}C_{4}$ : Teamwork	Cooperate with others to finish work.
${}^{2}C_{5}$ : Cognitive ability	The ability to resolve problem by oneself.
${}^{2}C_{6}$ : Expertise	Professional knowledge.
${}^{2}C_{7}$ : Related experience	Past experience.
${}^{2}C_{8}$ : Education	Educational background.
${}^{2}C_{9}$ : Appearance	One's exterior.
${}^{2}C_{10}$ : Ability to follow orders	The ability to finish orders.
${}^{2}C_{11}$ : Personnel attitude	Aggressive toward work.
$^{2}C_{12}$ : Flexibility	Handle tasks in elastic way.
$^{2}C_{13}$ : Motivation	Strong desire to succeed.
$^{2}C_{14}$ : Living experience	The rich of living experience.
$^{2}C_{15}$ : Familiarity	Let audiences feel nice.
$^{2}C_{16}$ : Confidence	The degree of self-confidence.
$^{2}C_{17}$ : Expressiveness	Introduce products clearly.
$^{2}C_{18}$ : Response	React calmly and appropriately to emergency.
${}^{2}C_{19}$ : Desire of performance	Strong desire to show oneself.
$^{2}C_{20}$ : Adaptation to environment	Adaptation to the change of external environment.

**Table 3.** The Working Department of Respondents

Department of TV-shopping industry	Product	Program	Marketing
Amount	10	18	10

**Table 4.** The Position of Respondents

Working level	Manager	Staff			
Area of work		Marketing and programming	TV-shopping hosts		
Amount	30	4	4		

An algorithm of the multi-person multi-criteria TV-shopping program host selection with fuzzy set approach can be expressed by the following steps:

#### Step 1. Construction of hierarchical structure

(1) Form a committee of decision makers, then identify the evaluation criteria and alternative candidates of TV-shopping program hosts.

(2) Construct the hierarchical structure of TV-shopping program host selection through factor analysis.

**Step 2.** Evaluation of the importance weight of each extracted criterion

(3) Use fuzzy Delphi method to determine the fuzzy number of pooled weight of each extracted criterion.

**Table 5.** Factor Loading Matrices Following Orthogonal Rotation of Five-Factor Solutions

Criteria	${}^{1}C_{1}$	$^{1}C_{2}$	${}^{1}C_{3}$	$^{1}C_{4}$	$^{1}C_{5}$	Communality
Sub-criteria						
$^{2}C_{6}$	0.820	_	_	_	_	0.762
$^{2}C_{7}$	0.705	_	_	0.443	_	0.743
$^{2}C_{8}$	0.746	_	_	0.444	_	0.835
$^{2}C_{9}$	0.662	0.629	_	_	_	0.872
$^{2}C_{10}$	0.735	0.538	_	_	_	0.868
$^{2}C_{16}$	0.793	_	_	_	_	0.652
$^{2}C_{17}$	0.848	_	_	_	_	0.830
$^{2}C_{18}$	0.587	_	_	0.516	_	0.765
$^{2}C_{19}$	0.503	_	_	0.496	_	0.676
$^{2}C_{13}$	_	0.595	_	_	0.422	0.844
$^{2}C_{14}$	_	0.843	_	_	_	0.865
$^{2}C_{15}$	_	0.832	_	_	_	0.761
$^{2}C_{1}$	_	_	0.917	_	_	0.883
$^{2}C_{2}$	_	_	0.921	_	_	0.866
$^{2}C_{4}$	_	_	0.558	_	_	0.549
$^{2}C_{3}$	_	_	0.486	0.586	_	0.688
$^{2}C_{5}$	_	0.428	_	0.590	_	0.642
$^{2}C_{20}$	0.480	_	_	0.744	_	0.803
$^{2}C_{11}$	_	_	0.480	_	0.681	0.778
$^{2}C_{12}$	_	_	_	_	0.938	0.933
Eigenvalue	5.306	3.149	2.705	2.435	2.022	Total-scale
Proportion (%)	26.53	15.74	13.52	12.18	10.11	reliability
Cumulative (%)	26.53	42.27	55.79	67.97	78.08	0.9136

Loading that are 0.40 or less are not shown

**Table 6.** Five Criteria

Criteria	Sub-criteria
${}^{1}C_{1}$ : Professions	<sup>2</sup> C <sub>6</sub> : Expertise
	${}^{2}C_{7}$ : Related experience
	$^{2}C_{8}$ : Education
	${}^{2}C_{9}$ : Appearance
	$^{2}C_{10}$ : Ability to follow orders
	$^{2}C_{16}$ : Confidence
	$^{2}C_{17}$ : Expressiveness
	$^{2}C_{18}$ : Response
	${}^{2}C_{19}$ : Desire of performance
$^{1}C_{2}$ : Life	$^{2}C_{13}$ : Motivation
	$^{2}C_{14}$ : Living experience
	${}^{2}C_{15}$ : Familiarity
${}^{1}C_{3}$ : Innovation	$^{2}C_{1}$ : Creativity
	$^{2}C_{2}$ : Adaptation to company
	<sup>2</sup> C₄: Teamwork
<sup>1</sup> C <sub>4</sub> : Adaptation	$^{2}C_{3}$ : Interpersonal skill
	$^{2}C_{5}$ : Cognitive ability
	$^{2}C_{20}$ : Adaptation to environment
<sup>1</sup> C <sub>5</sub> : Personnel	$^{2}C_{11}$ : Personnel attitude
	$^{2}C_{12}$ : Flexibility

 Table 7. Scale of Relative Importance

Numerical value	Definition
1	Equal importance of both elements.
3	Moderate importance of one element over another.
5	Strong importance of one element over another.
7	Very strong importance of one element over another.
9	Extreme importance of one element over another.
2,4,6,8	Intermediate values between two nearby judgments.
Reciprocals	Used to reflect dominance of the second element as compared
	with the first.

**Table 8.** Membership Functions for Linguistic Values

Linguistic values	Fuzzy numbers
Very low (VL); Very poor (VP)	(0, 0, 0.25)
Low (L); Poor (P)	(0, 0.25, 0.5)
Medium (M); Fair (F)	(0.25, 0.5, 0.75)
High (H); Good (G)	(0.5, 0.75, 1)
Very high (VH); Very good (VG)	(0.75, 1, 1)

#### Step 3. Construction of linguistic scales for linguistic variables

- (4) Choose the appropriate preference ratings for the importance weight of the evaluation criterion.
- (5) Select the appropriateness ratings for alternatives under sub-criteria.

#### Step 4. Aggregation of fuzzy appropriateness indices

- (6) Aggregate the weight of sub-criterion to get the aggregated weight  $({}^{2}W_{t})$ .
- (7) Pool the decision makers' opinions to get the aggregated fuzzy rating  $(S_{it})$  of alternative  $A_i$  under each sub-criterion  $({}^2C_t)$ .
- (8) Aggregate  $S_{it}$  and  ${}^{2}W_{t}$  with respect to each sub-criterion to obtain the fuzzy appropriateness indices  $(R_{ir})$  for all alternatives.

#### Step 5. Computation of fuzzy overall evaluation

(9) Aggregate polled weight  $({}^{1}W_{r})$  of extracted criteria with fuzzy appropriateness indices  $(R_{ir})$  to obtain the fuzzy overall evaluation  $(F_{i})$  of each alternative.

#### **Step 6.** Defuzzification of fuzzy overall evaluation

(10) Calculate the ranking value  $U_T(F_i)$  by defuzzifying the fuzzy overall evaluation through ranking method.

#### Step 7. Analysis and decision

(11) Choose the candidate of TV-shopping program host with the maximal ranking value.

#### 4. An application

We take Fubon, a TV-shopping channel in Taiwan, as example to discuss how to manage a selection process of TV-shopping program host. In 2004, Fubon Group and WOORi, a Korea TV-shopping channel, co-founded 500-staff Fubon Multimedia Technology Corporation.

#### Step 1.

A committee of four top decision makers,  $D_1$ ,  $D_2$ ,  $D_3$  and  $D_4$ , has been formed to determine the best candidate of TV-shopping program host. They are deputy manager and deputy director of program department, deputy manager of marketing department and an experienced producer. There are five candidates of TV-shopping program host in the case

study. The hierarchical structure of TV-shopping program host selection, as shown in Figure 1, is constructed through factor analysis as shown in Table 5.

#### Step 2.

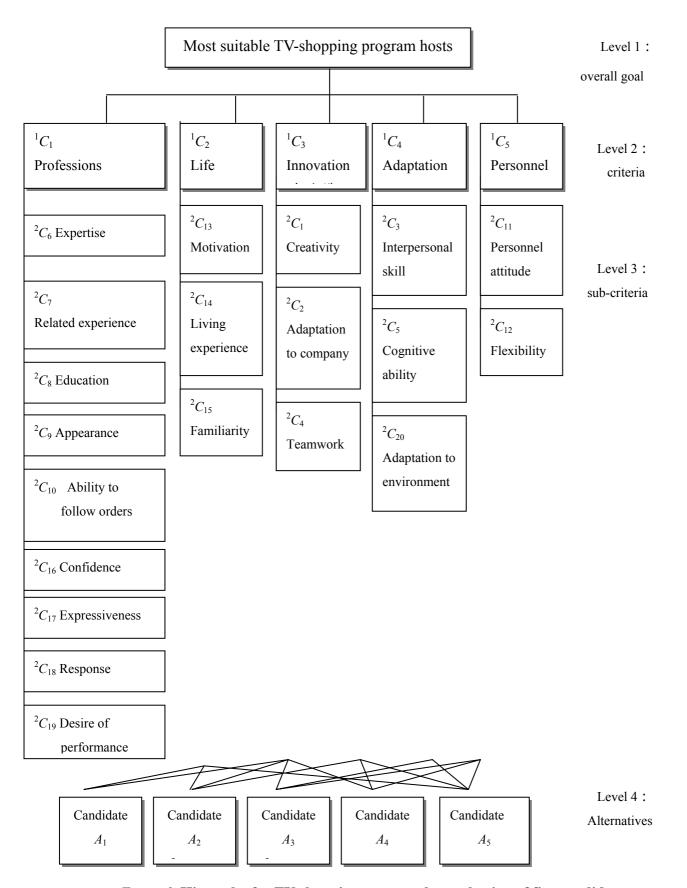
The decision makers' pairwise comparison matrices based on eigenvector method is presented in Table 9.

Table 9. The Decision Makers' Pairwise Comparison Matrices

	Criteria				
	$C_{1}$	$^{1}C_{2}$	${}^{1}C_{3}$	${}^{1}C_{4}$	${}^{1}C_{5}$
$\overline{D_1}$	$\lambda_{\text{max}}=5.343$	C.R.=0.072			
${}^{1}C_{1}$	1	2	2	5	5
$^{1}C_{2}$	1/2	1	2	1	5
${}^{1}C_{3}$	1/2	1/2	1	1	1
${}^{1}C_{4}$	1/5	1	1	1	1
${}^{1}C_{5}$	1/5	1/5	1	1	1
$D_2$	$\lambda_{\text{max}}=5.450$	C.R.=0.085			
${}^{1}C_{1}$	1	1	1	3	1
$^{1}C_{2}$	1	1	4	3	1
${}^{1}C_{3}$	1	1/4	1	3	1
${}^{1}C_{4}$	1/3	1/3	1/3	1	1
${}^{1}C_{5}$	1	1	1	1	1
$D_3$	$\lambda_{\text{max}}=5.186$	C.R.=0.030			
${}^{1}C_{1}$	1	1	1/2	1	1/4
${}^{1}C_{2}$	1	1	1/3	1/3	1/3
${}^{1}C_{3}$	2	3	1	1	1
${}^{1}C_{4}$	1	3	1	1	1
${}^{1}C_{5}$	4	3	1	1	1
$D_4$	$\lambda_{\text{max}} = 5.022$	C.R.=0.005			
${}^{1}C_{1}$	1	1	3	2	2
$^{1}C_{2}$	1	1	2	2	2
${}^{1}C_{3}$	1/3	1/2	1	1	1
${}^{1}C_{4}$	1/2	1/2	1	1	1
${}^{1}C_{5}$	1/2	1/2	1	1	1

There are some easy ways to obtain a good approximation of the priorities. One of the best ways is the geometric mean (Saaty & Kearns, 1985). By normalizing of geometric mean of the rows, the decision makers' evaluation of importance under each criterion is presented in Table 10.

## Applying Fuzzy Multi-Criteria Decision Method to the Evaluation of the Hosts of Taiwan TV-Shopping Channels



 $Figure\ 1.$  Hierarchy for TV-shopping program host selection of five candidates

Fuzzy numbers automatically incorporate the vagueness of these experts. By using fuzzy Delphi concept, we can derive the final weights for the extracted criteria of level 2. Due to the property of fuzzier in extracted criteria than in sub-criteria, we use triangular fuzzy number to aggregate the decision makers' assessments and geometric mean to obtain fuzzy weight  ${}^{1}W_{r}$ . Define

$${}^{1}W_{r} = (e_{r}, f_{r}, g_{r}), \tag{1}$$

where  ${}^{1}W_{r}$  is the fuzzy weight after factor analysis under criterion r,  $e_{r} = \min_{j} \left\{ {}^{1}W_{jr} \right\}$ ,

$$g_r = \max_j \{ {}^1W_{jr} \}, \quad f_r = \left( \prod_{j=1}^n {}^1W_{jr} \right)^{1/n}, \quad r = 1, 2, \dots, 5, j \text{ are decision makers. By using}$$

equation (1), we obtain the importance of the criteria as shown in Table 11.

#### Step 3.

The decision makers can use the importance weighting set W and appropriateness ratings set S described in Table 8, i.e.,  $W=\{VL, L, M, H, VH\}$ ,  $S=\{VP, P, F, G, VG\}$ , to evaluate the importance weight  ${}^2W_t$ , and the appropriateness ratings  $S_{it}$  for candidates under sub-criteria, respectively.

**Table 10.** The Decision Makers' Evaluation of the Importance under each Criterion

Criteria	Decision makers				
	$\overline{D_1}$	$D_2$	$D_3$	$D_4$	
$^{1}C_{1}$	0.4258	0.2328	0.1200	0.3059	
$^{1}C_{2}$	0.2339	0.3072	0.0941	0.2820	
${}^{1}C_{3}$	0.1285	0.1764	0.2603	0.1300	
${}^{1}C_{4}$	0.1229	0.0967	0.2266	0.1410	
${}^{1}C_{5}$	0.0890	0.1869	0.2990	0.1410	

Table 11. The Importance of the Criteria

Criteria	Weight
$^{1}C_{1}$	$^{1}W_{1}$ =(0.1200, 0.2456, 0.4258)
${}^{1}C_{2}$	$^{1}W_{2}$ =(0.0941, 0.2090, 0.3072)
${}^{1}C_{3}$	$^{1}W_{3}$ =(0.1285, 0.1664, 0.2603)
${}^{1}C_{4}$	$^{1}W_{4}$ =(0.0967, 0.1396, 0.2266)
${}^{1}C_{5}$	$^{1}W_{5}$ =(0.0890, 0.1628, 0.2990)

Applying Fuzzy Multi-Criteria Decision Method to the Evaluation of the Hosts of Taiwan TV-Shopping Channels

#### Step 4.

We will use the mean operator to aggregate the decision makers assessment. Let  $\otimes$  and  $\oplus$  be fuzzy addition and multiplication operators. Define

$$S_{it} = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \otimes \left(S_{it1} \oplus S_{it2} \oplus \cdots \oplus S_{itj} \oplus \cdots \oplus S_{itn}\right),\tag{2}$$

$${}^{2}W_{t} = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \otimes \left({}^{2}W_{t1} \oplus {}^{2}W_{t2} \oplus \cdots \oplus {}^{2}W_{tj} \oplus \cdots \oplus {}^{2}W_{tn}\right), \tag{3}$$

where  $S_{it}$  is the average fuzzy appropriateness rating of candidate  $A_i$  under sub-criterion  ${}^2C_t$  and  ${}^2W_t$  is average importance weight of sub-criterion  ${}^2C_t$ . Thus the fuzzy appropriateness index  $R_{ir}$  of the candidate can be obtained by aggregating  $S_{it}$  and  ${}^2W_t$  denoted as

$$R_{ir} = \left(\frac{1}{k}\right) \otimes \left[ \left( S_{i1} \otimes^2 W_1 \right) \oplus \left( S_{i2} \otimes^2 W_2 \right) \oplus \cdots \oplus \left( S_{it} \otimes^2 W_t \right) \oplus \cdots \oplus \left( S_{ik} \otimes^2 W_k \right) \right]$$
(4)

Let 
$$S_{itj} = (q_{itj}, o_{itj}, p_{itj})$$
 and  $^2W_{tj} = (c_{tj}, a_{tj}, b_{tj})$  be triangular fuzzy numbers. Then

 $R_{ir}$  can be approximately obtained by

$$R_{ir} \cong (Y_{ir}, Q_{ir}, Z_{ir})$$

where

$$Y_{ir} = \sum_{\substack{t=1\\t \in \Omega r}}^{k} q_{it} c_{t} / |\Omega_{r}|, \quad Q_{ir} = \sum_{\substack{t=1\\t \in \Omega r}}^{k} o_{it} a_{t} / |\Omega_{r}|, \quad Z_{ir} = \sum_{\substack{t=1\\t \in \Omega r}}^{k} p_{it} b_{t} / |\Omega_{r}|,$$

$$q_{it} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} q_{itj} / n$$
,  $o_{it} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} o_{itj} / n$ ,  $p_{it} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_{itj} / n$ ,

$$c_t = \sum_{j=1}^n c_{tj}/n$$
,  $a_t = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{tj}/n$ ,  $b_t = \sum_{j=1}^n b_{tj}/n$ ,

 $|\Omega_r|$  means the number of  ${}^2C_t$  with respective to  ${}^1C_{rj}$ 

for 
$$i = 1, 2, ..., m$$
;  $t = 1, 2, ..., k$ ;  $j = 1, 2, ..., n$ . (5)

Aggregating the  $S_{it}$  and  ${}^{2}W_{t}$  by using equation (5), we obtain the fuzzy appropriateness indices ( $R_{ir}$ ) under each sub-criterion as shown in Table 12.

#### Step 5.

The fuzzy overall evaluation of five candidates as shown in Table 13 can be obtain by multiplying  $R_{ir}$  and  ${}^{1}W_{r}$  denoted as

$$F_{i} \cong R_{ir} \otimes^{1} W_{r} \cong \left( Y_{i}', Q_{i}', Z_{i}' \right), \tag{6}$$

where  $Y'_i = Y_{ir} \times e_r$ ,  $Q'_i = Q_{ir} \times f_r$ ,  $Z'_i = Z_{ir} \times g_r$ ;  $R_{ir}$  and  ${}^1W_r$  can be obtain by using equation (5) and equation (1), respectively.

**Table 12.** The Fuzzy Appropriateness Indices of the Five Candidates under each 120Sub-Criterion

$R_{ir}$	Candidates	
	$\overline{A_1}$	$A_2$
${}^{1}C_{1}$	(0.1533, 0.3500, 0.5539)	(0.1425, 0.3358, 0.5286)
${}^{1}C_{2}$	(0.1150, 0.2917, 0.4783)	(0.1100, 0.2833, 0.4675)
${}^{1}C_{3}$	(0.1825, 0.3958, 0.6000)	(0.1783, 0.3883, 0.5875)
${}^{1}C_{4}$	(0.1483, 0.3417, 0.5633)	(0.1400, 0.3300, 0.5508)
${}^{1}C_{5}$	(0.1713, 0.3763, 0.5450)	(0.1713, 0.3763, 0.5450)
	$A_3$	$A_4$
${}^{1}C_{1}$	(0.1536, 0.3492, 0.5536)	(0.1331, 0.3208, 0.5247)
${}^{1}C_{2}$	(0.1267, 0.3100, 0.5008)	(0.1217, 0.3017, 0.4783)
${}^{1}C_{3}$	(0.2008, 0.4208, 0.6000)	(0.1542, 0.3542, 0.5617)
${}^{1}C_{4}$	(0.1600, 0.3600, 0.5633)	(0.1283, 0.3117, 0.5383)
${}^{1}C_{5}$	(0.1850, 0.3950, 0.5650)	(0.1575, 0.3575, 0.5450)
	$A_5$	
${}^{1}C_{1}$	(0.1153, 0.2942, 0.4914)	
${}^{1}C_{2}$	(0.1033, 0.1767, 0.4442)	
${}^{1}C_{3}$	(0.1650, 0.3683, 0.5625)	
${}^{1}C_{4}$	(0.1117, 0.2883, 0.5000)	
${}^{1}C_{5}$	(0.1713, 0.3763, 0.5450)	

#### Step 6.

Chen and Hwang (1993) made distinctions into four categories between fuzzy ranking methods and fuzzy multiple attribute decision-making methods.

In this paper, we will use the Chen (2002) that revised Chang and Chen (1994) method to compute the ranking values of fuzzy overall evaluation under a group of

### Applying Fuzzy Multi-Criteria Decision Method to the Evaluation of the Hosts of Taiwan TV-Shopping Channels

decision makers. Chen (1985) defined the maximizing set

$$M = \{(x, \mu_M(x)) | x \in R\}$$
 with

$$\mu_M(x) = \begin{cases} (x - x_1)/(x_2 - x_1) & , x_1 \le x \le x_2, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$
 (7)

and minimizing set

$$G = \{(x, \mu_G(x)) | x \in R\}$$
 with

$$\mu_G(x) = \begin{cases} (x - x_2)/(x_1 - x_2) & , x_1 \le x \le x_2, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$
 (8)

where  $x_1 = \inf S$ ,  $x_2 = \sup S$ ,  $S = \bigcup_{i=1}^m F_i$ 

$$F_i = \{x | \mu_{F_i}(x) > 0\}, i = 1, 2, ..., m.$$

**Table 13.** The Fuzzy Overall Evaluation of Five Candidates

Candidates	Overall evaluation
$\overline{A_1}$	$F_1 \cong (0.082, 0.323, 0.830)$
$A_2$	$F_2 \cong (0.079, 0.314, 0.809)$
$A_3$	$F_3 \cong (0.088, 0.335, 0.842)$
$A_4$	$F_4 \cong (0.074, 0.302, 0.802)$
$A_5$	$F_5 \cong (0.071, 0.272, 0.768)$

Define the optimistic utility  $U_M(F_i)$  and pessimistic utility  $U_G(F_i)$  of each fuzzy

overall evaluation  $F_i$  as

$$U_M(F_i) = \sup_{\mathbf{x}} (\mu_{F_i}(\mathbf{x}) \wedge \mu_M(\mathbf{x})), \tag{9}$$

and

$$U_G(F_i) = 1 - \sup_{\mathbf{x}} (\mu_{F_i}(\mathbf{x}) \wedge \mu_G(\mathbf{x})), \tag{10}$$

for i = 1, 2, ..., m,

where \( \) means min.

Define ranking value  $U_T(F_i)$  of fuzzy overall evaluation according to Kim and Park (1990) as

$$U_T(F_i) = \beta U_M(F_i) + (1 - \beta)U_G(F_i), \quad 0 \le \beta \le 1$$
(11)

The value  $\beta$  is an index of rating attitude. It reflects the decision maker's risk-bearing attitude. Its value can be determined at data output or input stage (Chang and Chen,1994;Ghyym,1999). According to the method of Chen (2002), the index of optimism is given by a decision maker at the data input stage.

A revised method to determine the index of optimism in multi-person decision making is proposed as follows.

Let B=(c, a, b) be a normal triangular fuzzy number. Define  $\gamma = (a-c)/(b-c)$  as the index of rating attitude of an individual decision maker. It reflects the decision maker's risk-bearing attitude. If  $\gamma > 0.5$ , it implies that the decision maker is risk lover. If  $\gamma < 0.5$ , the decision maker is a risk avertor. If  $\gamma = 0.5$ , the attitude of decision maker is neutral to

risk. Thus, the total index of rating attitude,  $\beta$ , with the evaluation data of individuals under two level criteria hierarchy can be revised as where k and v mean sub-criteria and criteria, or before and after factor analysis, respectively.

$$\beta = \left[ \sum_{t=1}^{k} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (a_{tj} - c_{tj}) / (b_{tj} - c_{tj}) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{t=1}^{k} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (o_{itj} - q_{itj}) / (p_{itj} - q_{itj}) + \sum_{t=1}^{v} (f_r - e_r) / (g_r - e_r) \right]$$

$$/ (k \times n + m \times k \times n + v)$$
(12)

By using equation (6), (9), (10) and (12), the ranking values  $U_T(F_i)$  can be approximately obtained by

$$U_T(F_i) \cong \beta(Z_i' - x_1) / (x_2 - x_1 - Q_i' + Z_i') + (1 - \beta) \times \left[1 - (x_2 - Y_i') / (x_2 - x_1 + Q_i' - Y_i')\right]$$
for  $i = 1, 2, ..., m$ ;
$$(13)$$

where  $x_1 = \min\{Y'_1, Y'_2, ..., Y'_m\}$ ,  $x_2 = \max\{Z'_1, Z'_2, ..., Z'_m\}$ , and  $\beta$  as expressed in equation (12).

By using equation (13), we obtain the ranking value of  $F_i$  as shown in Table 14.

**Table 14.** The Ranking Values of the Fuzzy Overall Evaluation for Five Candidates

Candidates	$A_1$	$A_2$	$A_3$	$A_4$	$A_5$
Ranking values	0.4502	0.4407	0.4600	0.4318	0.4071

#### Step 7.

The ranking order of fuzzy overall evaluation for five candidates is

$$U_T(F_3) > U_T(F_1) > U_T(F_2) > U_T(F_4) > U_T(F_5).$$

Therefore, it is obvious that the best selection of TV-shopping program host is A3.

#### 5. Conclusion

Selecting the suitable hosts is crucial for the TV-shopping industry. The selection process depends on a variety of factors and criteria. Some criteria are qualitative by nature and often depend on experts' judgment of approximation. In other words, we cannot elicit the complete, precise, and reliable knowledge from the experts. In this paper, a decision algorithm based on the fuzzy set theory is proposed to solve the TV-shopping program host selection problem. The model of this paper is generic, and is suitable to select most suitable hosts of TV-shopping shows in Taiwan. The concepts of linguistic variables and fuzzy number are applied to describe the subjective assessments of appropriateness of alternatives versus criteria and the importance weightings of criteria.

We use factor analysis to condense twenty selection sub-criteria into five criteria first, and construct the hierarchical structure of TV-shopping host selection. The weights of five extracted criteria are determined by the pairwise comparison. Fuzzy Delphi method is adopted to combine the experts' judgment to determine the fuzzy number of pooled weights for each extracted criterion. The fuzzy overall evaluation of each alternative comes from fuzzy multi-criteria decision-making method through hierarchy aggregation. By the Chen's method(2002) proposed, we can determine the rank of fuzzy comprehensive evaluation for five candidates.

We give the definitions of  $\beta$  to compute the risk-bearing attitude of the group of decision makers. We obtain  $\beta = 0.5833$ . The result implies that on the whole the committee of four decision makers is risk-lover in that  $\beta$  is greater than 0.5. We suggest that it may be more reasonable to evaluate the risk-bearing attitude based on the evaluation data conveyed by decision makers at the initial stage of data-input, rather than do so at the data-output stage.

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# 應用模糊多評準決策法評選台灣電視購物 頻道主持人

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#### 《摘要》

2005 年的電視頻道重整後,電視購物頻道也因此增加,而電視購物頻道主持人的需求量也跟著成長。此外,許多研究發現電視購物頻道主持人是影響電視購物消費者的重要因素,所以評選電視購物頻道主持人成為當前主要課題。

本研究首先參考文獻整理出評選準則,接著針對台灣地區的電視購物頻道之實際參與決策或與其職務相關之主管人員及專業幕僚進行問卷訪查,經重要性分析後篩選出二十項準則,再透過因素分析進而建構出電視購物頻道主持人評選模式之層級結構。本研究分別利用配對比較法與模糊德菲法決定關鍵因子權重,並經由模糊多評準演算法則:該演算法則是根據三角形模糊數與語言變數兩個主要的觀念,作為評估準則之「重要性」與方案滿足各準則之「滿意度」評估之用。藉由層級整合得出各方案之綜合評價,並利用 Chen 模糊數排序法求解出最適合的電視購物頻道主持人。

關鍵字:因素分析、模糊數、模糊多評準決策、電視購物頻道、人員評選

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#### 使用網路電視動機、行為與滿意度之研究

#### 王智立1、蔡婉晴2

#### 《摘要》

網路電視是以網路的型態呈現,所以與傳統電視的傳播方式有許多的差異,網路電視特質不只會影響整個傳播內容的生產過程,也會改變傳播者與閱聽人之間的關係,因此,值得我們深入探討閱聽人對網路電視的態度、節目和內容的需求與偏好,以及其使用的情形和滿意度。

關鍵字:網路電視、使用者行為、使用者動機、使用者滿意度

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#### **青、緒論**

#### 一、研究背景與動機

邁入 21 世紀後,除了現有的無線電視、有線電視外,因新科技的日新月異,所以透過寬頻網路的基礎建設,使得國內網路業者也已相繼推出「網路電視」(WebTV)服務,即可在網路上觀看到更多元的節目內容。並且透過個人電腦上網,而使用電視機收看電視節目,因此在一部機器上同時做兩件事,在寬頻時代中,網路電視選擇會更多。

其實國內的網路電視台在 2000 年就已經出現,而且隨著寬頻的普及率以及網友的接受度提高,

近幾年還如雨春筍般不斷有新的業者出來,目前經營網路電視台的業者如下:

- 1、由網路服務供應商自行經營
- ◆ 中華電信: Hichannel http://www.hichannelcom.tw
- ◆ 聯合數位: Seednet TV http://www.seednet.tv
- 2、非網路服務供應商的經營者
- ◆ 數碼網絡: WebsTV.net http://www.webstv.net
- ◆ 愛爾達科技: Ch5 http://www.ch5.com.tw
- ◆ 年代電通:IMTV http://www.im.tv

有愈來愈多網際網路使用者除了可以利用個人電腦上網收集資訊外,更希望能 夠在個人電腦上收看電視,以享受更多休閒樂趣時。所以本研究思索第一個問題是: 把網路與電視結合在一起,使用者可以得到「新式服務」,這樣一來是怎樣的人口特 質會使用網路電視?

第二個問題是本研究要思索若把電視和網路聚合(Convergence)在一起,勢必會創造出一種新的「使用行爲」(user's behavior),所以是怎樣的動機促使閱聽人去使用網路電視?

第三個問題則是使用網路電視與傳統電視行為之間中的差異,是否會造成顧客對網路電視的附加功能或使用經驗中得到驚喜或滿意?

#### 二、研究目的與問題

基於上述動機,本研究之目的是要了解以下問題:

1、有那些因素會讓使用者使用網路電視?

最主要的是要探討使用網路電視的閱聽眾具有那些不同的特質與經驗?

2、使用網路電視的動機與行爲爲何?

究竟什麼動機會讓使用者在有如茫茫大海的虛擬世界中選擇使用網路電視呢?且在

使用網路電視會花了多少時間,使用了那些網路電視的功能?對此部份的探討,可以得知目前使用者爲什麼使用網路電視,在網路電視中作了什麼事?

3、有那些因素將影響網路電視之使用動機?

有使用網路電視的使用者可能具有某些特質,而不同的特質是否又將產生不同使用網路電視的動機?

4、使用網路電視之後,於此的滿意程度爲何?

使用網路電視之後,對於網路電視所服務的功能,是否會帶給使用者滿意度,且使用者對於網路電視的滿意度又爲何?

#### 貳、文獻回顧

#### 一、網路電視

以「網路電視」(WebTV)的字眼來看,「網路電視」顧名思義就是「網際網路」和「電視」兩者之間的結合,所以本研究在探討「網路電視」前,須先了解「網際網路」和「電視」兩者的定義和特性:

- 1、網際網路
- (1)網際網路媒體特性

Rogers (莊克仁譯,1988)曾提出三項由傳播新科技帶來的新媒體特色:

- ◆ 互動性(interactivity):所有的新傳播系統至少都帶有某種程度的互動性,就像 兩個人面對談話一樣,因此新媒體綜合大眾傳播媒體與人際通道的某些特質。
- ◆ 小眾化(de-massified):新媒體是小眾化的,某個特別的訊息可以在大團體的 每個人間互相流通,這類個人化特性,結合了新媒體與面對面的人際傳播,但 並不是真的面對面。
- ◆ 異步性(asychronous):新媒體科技是異步性的,他們可以讓人們在適當的時間 裡收發訊息,參與者不需要在相同的傳播情境中,可以更有彈性的分配自己的 時間。
- (2)網際網路使用者使用動機與行爲相關之研究

Williamson(1985)對於新興媒介之使用與滿足的特性,認爲新的傳播技術可能 提供閱聽人幾項主要的滿足,包括:

- ◆ 閱聽人有更多(與複雜的)選擇,去看見或者聽到媒介內容。
- ♦ 閱聽人有新的機會選擇訊息或回應。
- ◆ 閱聽人對於媒介使用,可以有能力去縮短時間或重新分配時間。

◆ 閱聽人可有與其他閱聽人互動的機會。

#### 2、電視

(1) 收看電視之動機與行爲相關研究

McOuail 等人(1994)研究看電視新聞動機,將動機分爲四類:

- ◆ 資訊型:包括追求資訊、知識、監測環境等動機。
- ◆ 自我肯定型:包括追求行為認同及價值指導等動機。
- ◆ 社交互動型:包括與人交談、以看電視作爲現實生活中朋友替代品等動機。
- ◆ 消遣解悶型:包括逃避問題、消磨時間及鬆弛精神等動機。
- (2) 人口統計變項與電視使用動機之關聯性

整理許多收看電視研究中,發現人口變項會影響動機與行為,以性別而言,女性較傾向陪伴(companionship)的理由(Rubin,1983);以教育程度而言,教育程度愈高,更不會因爲習慣、娛樂、消磨時間或作伴的理由而看電視;以年齡層來看,年輕人看電視爲了要消磨時間,中年人爲了要消磨時間和尋求資料,老年人爲了要尋找資訊(Jeffers,1975)。並且也發現社會地位較差的青少年,收看電視的動機來自於學習,想看其它人喜歡什麼,如何處理問題及如何應對進退

(Atkin&Greenberg,1979) •

Greenberg (1974) 在英國以 10 歲至 15 歲的兒童爲研究對象,發現種族、社會層級、年齡及性別等四個人口統計變數和收看電視動機之間,性別與社會層級兩變項和動機無顯著相關;年齡和種族兩變項和收看電視動機確有顯著相關,其中年齡和所有收看動機強度皆爲負相關,顯示年齡小的兒童比年齡大的收看動機要來的強。

Rubin (1977) 在探討人口統計變數 (年齡、教育、性別、種族) 和收看『六十分鐘』(60 minutes) 之動機關係,結果顯示唯有教育程度和收看動機有顯著關係。並且在收看動機中,只有「打發時間」、「尋求資訊」和教育爲負相關,而「娛樂」則是無相關。

#### (3)人口統計變數與電視使用行爲(程度)之關聯性

webster (1984)針對美國和荷蘭作「個人需求與媒介使用」的比較研究中,分析荷蘭後的樣本發現,教育程度與電視使用程度顯著相關,教育程度愈高,電視使用者程度愈低,而美國的研究則發現,收入和性別是預測電視使用程度的兩個變項。收入愈低,收看電視程度愈高,就性別而言,女性比男性收看電視時間多。

在國內文獻方面,鄭瑞城、曠湘霞(1982)的研究指出,電視節目方面,男性 偏愛新聞、體育性節目,女性則愛看連續和婦女節目。年紀愈大愈少看電視,教育 程度爲中學者,電視使用程度比其它人高。教育程度高者,偏好新聞節目。而收入中下、下的使用者程度比收入中等、中上、上的低。收入較高者偏好聯播、綜藝及歌唱、新聞、外國洋片等四類節目。其次,未婚者比已婚者使用程度高,已婚者偏好連續劇節目,未婚者偏愛聯播、綜藝、新聞、卡通、體育、外國節目等。

#### (4) 電視使用動機與行爲之關聯性

Rubin (1981) 控制年齡因素,來討論電視收看動機與使用程度之關係。研究發現,九項動機,只有「爲了陪伴家人或朋友」的動機和電視使用程度未呈現顯著相關,其中三項「爲了打發時間」、「爲了使自己覺得不孤單」、「爲了娛樂」和收看電視程度成爲最顯著的正相關。

#### 3、網路電視

所謂網路電視(WebTV),是指透過電腦或視訊轉換器,來收看節目,民眾可利用非對稱式數位用戶迴路器(ADSL)或纜線數據機(Cable Modem)的寬頻網路環境,自行選擇收看相當於傳統的電視內容。而何謂網路電視呢?基本上可從幾個不同面向來定義:

Owen(1999)認為互動電視是一種既提供使用者選擇節目內容,也能選擇收看時段的媒體。另外根據資策會亞洲資訊科技報告書指出:網路電視經由寬頻網路傳送數位化(digitalization)的加值節目,透過人性化的介面設計,同時提供電視頻道與其他互動式的服務。這些互動式服務包含了隨選視訊(video on demand)、電子節目選單(electronic program guide)、個人化電視錄影(personal video recorder)、先進電視(enhanced TV)(Chang,2001)。

#### 二、使用者行為

Sue (1999) 在研究使用網路的心理因素以及社會因素所引發的使用網路的行為調查方面中,首先對心理變項與社會變項層面下了定義。心理變項包括了自尊、信仰、溝通了解;社會變項包括社區居民人數、家中孩童人數、電腦擁有權以及人口的變動性之後。經因素分析得到了四個網路使用行為:

檔案管理、商業交易、個人充實與搜尋資訊。研究結果再經過統計迴歸分析後發現 個人充實與否因素是可以有效地來預測網路使用之後的滿意程度。

#### 三、顧客滿意度

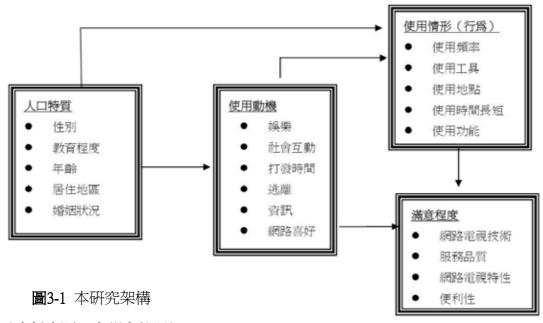
顧客對行銷組織所做的決策是較受到高度心理構念所影響的,例如:顧客知覺到的服務品質、知覺到的價值、信任及承諾。而這些整體的評估的構念,也被特定的的企業或廠商用來描述消費者的知識、經驗及引導消費者後來的行動。而

關於這些理論,Cardozo(1965)是最早將顧客滿意度(Customer satisfaction)引進行銷學範疇的學者,他表示當顧客滿意會增加顧客的再購行爲,而且會增購其他產品。

#### 參、研究設計

#### 一、研究架構

本研究旨在探討使用「網路電視」的動機,行為及滿意程度,並試圖了解其人口特質與「網路電視」使用動機的關聯性、「網路電視」使用動機與行為之關聯性、「網路電視」使用行為與滿意程度之關聯性、人口特質與「網路電視」使用行為之關聯性。在過去的研究領域中,若是要研究閱聽人使用媒介的情形,通常採用「問卷調查法」,以量化自我報告的方式來收集資料,本研究亦是採用「問卷調查法」。根據前述文獻整理,建立本研究架構,如圖 3-1 所示。



(資料來源:本研究整理)

#### 二、研究假設

基於上節之研究架構與相關的文獻探討,本研究提出下列四個研究假設:

H1:不同的人口特質將影響使用「網路電視」的動機是否有顯著差異?

H2:使用「網路電視」的動機與行爲是否有顯著差異?

H3:不同的人口特質影響使用行爲是否有顯著差異?

H4:使用「網路電視」的行爲與滿意度間是否有顯著差異?

#### 三、研究方法

本研究所採用的研究方法是網路問卷調查法,因本研究主要研究對象-網路電視的使用者,故把問卷放置各家「網路電視」的討論區,以供各家網路電視會員填

寫,因主要研究對象皆是網際網路的使用者,因此以網路問卷調查法更容易接近研 究對象。

#### 肆、資料分析與解釋

#### 一、樣本特性

- 1、性別:本研究探討的網路電視使用者的回收樣本有262份,而有效樣本則有250份,其中女性爲121位,佔48.4%; 男性129位,占51.6%,男女所佔的比率接近1:1,而本研究在受訪者男女的比率來看,男性使用網路電視的人數比女性來的多。
- 2、年齡:在年齡分佈方面,20歲以下所占的比率最高(57.6%),其次爲21-25歲(25.6%),26-30歲(12.8%),31-35歲(3.2%),36-40歲(0.8%),因此有八成多(83.2%)的受訪樣本集中在25歲以下,則表示網路電視使用者年齡有八成是25歲以下。
- 3、職業:受試樣本中,所屬職業別人數所占的百分比學生最多,有 190 位 (76.0%),其次是工商業 18 位 (7.2%)及服務業 14 位 (5.6%);而以軍工教最少,有 5 位 (2.0%)。
- 4、 教育程度:本研究回卷者其所屬的教育程度之人數及百分比,以大學(專)最多,有 124 位(49.6%),將近爲回卷者的五成,其次爲高中(職),有 69 位(27.6%)。
- 5、婚姻狀況:受試者在婚姻狀況中,未婚者占回卷者人數及百分比居高,有 240 位(96.0%),而已婚者則有 10 位(4.0%)。
- 6、居住地區:以居住地區來看,有 124 位(49.6%),將近有五成的使用者居住在台灣北部地區,其次爲南部地區和中部地區,分別爲 44 位(17.6%)和 43位(17.2%),之後則爲台灣花東地區及離島地區,分別爲 35(14.0%)位和 4位(1.6%)。

#### 二、使用網路電視的行為

- 1、 曾經使用過的網路電視: 為了解回卷者使用網路電視業者, 故使用複選題統計方法進行分析,其中以中華電信「Hichannel」的比例最高,占 61.6%,其次為數碼網絡「WebsTV.net」占 25.6%,數位聯合「Seednet TV」占 20.4%,年代電通「IMTV」占 19.6%,居最後則是愛爾達科技「Ch5」占 12.4%。
- 2、 使用網路電視的頻率:回卷者中,使用網路電視的頻率來看,以每天少於一次 居高,人數有 150 位(60.0%),其次則爲每週超過一次(並非每天使用),人

數爲69位(27.6%)。

- 3、使用網路電視的時段:回卷者,有75位(30%)是在傍晚5:01~晚上9:00使用網路電視的,其次則是晚上9:01~半夜12:00有74位(29.6%),中午12:01~傍晚5:00有50位(20%)使用,而其它時段只有一些零星的比率。
- 4、 平均每次使用網路電視的時間:在使用網路電視所花的時間方面,大約有一半以上的回卷者每次花少於 59 分鐘的時間使用網路電視(57.2%),其中 60-89 分鐘有 27.6%,90-119 分鐘有 5.2%,120 分鐘以上有 10.0%。
- 5、 最常使用網路電視的地點:有一半以上回卷者最常使用網路電視的地點是家中 (包含自行租屋),人數有 199 位(79.6%),其次則爲學校宿舍有 31 位(12.4 %)。
- 6、 最常使用網路連線的方式:以寬頻 ADSL 佔回卷者最高,人數有 183 位 (73.2 %),其次爲透過學校的校園網路有 37 位 (14.8%)及.頻 Cable Modem 佔 18 位 (7.2%)。
- 7、在網路電視所進行的活動:十二項在網路電視所進行的活動,依據平均數和標準差來看,收看熱門電影是250位回卷者最主要的活動,而收看影音新聞、綜藝節目、戲劇節目及運動賽況等,也是回卷者前幾項重要的活動,這些活動大多是與網路電視本身的內容爲主,而傾向工具性的用途;查詢其它生活資訊、與明星會談及發表言論等,這些屬較互動性的活動,反而不爲回卷者常進行的活動。

#### 三、網路電視使用行爲與個人特質的之關聯性分析

1、網路電視使用頻率與性別

經由卡方檢定發現,不同性別使用網路電視的頻率,並無顯著差異(見表 4-1)。

表 4-1 使用網路電視頻率與性別

		使用頻	使用頻率								
		每週少於一天		每週超過一次		每天一次		每天超過一次		合計	
		人數	百分比	人數	百分比	人數	百分比	人數	百分比	人數	百分比
性	男	78	31.2%	33	13.2%	10	4.0%	8	3.2%	129	51.6%
別	女	72	28.8%	36	14.4%	4	1.6%	9	3.6%	121	48.4%
200	合計	150	60.0%	69	27.6%	14	5.6%	17	6.8%	250	100%
檢定結果 χ²=2.748 df=3 P=0.432											

#### 2、網路電視使用頻率與教育程度

經由卡方檢定發現,教育程度的使用者與使用網路電視的頻率有顯著差異,其 中使用頻率每週少於一次的爲大學(專)和比率最高,而每天超過一次的爲國中以 下和高中(職)比率居高,大致而言,教育程度愈高,使用頻率愈少。

表 4-2 使用網路電視頻率與教育程度

		使用頻	使用頻率								
		每週少	於一次	每週超	每週超過一次		每天一次		每天超過一次		
		人數	百分比	人數	百分比	人數	百分比	人數	百分比	人數	百分比
教	國中以下	16	6.4%	6	2.4%	1	0.4%	6	2.4%	29	11.6%
教     育	高中(職)	39	15.6%	20	8.0%	4	1.6%	6	2.4%	69	27.6%
程	大學(專)	78	31.2%	37	14.8%	5	2.0%	4	1.6%	124	49.6%
度	研究所以上	17	6.8%	6	2.4%	4	1.6%	1	0.4%	28	11.2%
	合計	150	60.0%	69	27.6%	14	5.6%	17	6.8%	250	100%
檢定結果 χ²=17.501 df=9 P=0.041											

#### 3、網路電視使用頻率與婚姻狀況

經由卡方檢定發現,婚姻狀況與使用網路電視的頻率,並無顯著差異(見表 4-3)。

表 4-3 網路電視使用頻率與婚姻狀況

	使用頻率							合計			
		每週少於一天		每週超過一次		每天一次		每天超過一次			
		人數	百分比	人數	百分比	人數	百分比	人數	百分比	人數	百分比
婚	未婚	147	58.8%	65	26.0%	13	5.2%	15	6.0%	240	96.0%
姻	已婚	3	1.2%	4	1.6%	1	0.4%	2	0.8%	10	4.0%
X	合計	150	60.0%	69	27.6%	14	5.6%	17	6.8%	250	100%
檢定結果 χ²=5.172 df=3 P=0.160											

#### 4、網路電視使用頻率與居住地區

經由卡方檢定發現,居主地區與使用頻率有顯著的差異,其中居住北部地區使 用網路電視的頻率明顯高於其它地區。

表 4-4 網路電視使用頻率與居住地區

	使用頻率							<b>△</b> ≇4	合計			
		每週少於一天		每週超	每週超過一次		每天一次		每天超過一次			
		人數	百分比	人數	百分比	人數	百分比	人數	百分比	人數	百分比	
	台灣北部	76	30.4%	37	14.8%	8	3.2%	3	1.2%	124	49.6%	
居	台灣中部	22	8.8%	17	6.8%	1	0.4%	3	1.2%	43	17.2%	
住	台灣南部	30	12.0%	7	2.8%	4	1.6%	3	1.2%	44	17.6%	
地	台灣花東	19	7.6%	7	2.8%	1	0.4%	8	3.2%	35	14.0%	
區	離島地區	3	1.2%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	1.6%	
	合計	150	60.0%	69	27.6%	14	5.6%	17	6.8%	250	100.0%	
檢算	檢定結果 $\chi^2$ =26.471 df=12 P=0.009											

#### 四、使用網路電視動機、行爲與滿意度的因素分析

本研究爲了簡化量表且提高解釋力,網路電視進行活動、使用動機及使用滿意度三量表皆採主成份分析法(principal component solution)抽取共同因素,以直交旋轉法(orthogonal rotation)的變異數最大法(varimax method)進行轉軸,並以因素負荷量 0.50 作爲選取標準。

表 4-5 使用網路電視動機

	因素 1	因素 2	因素 3
Q9 藉由收看節目來表達意見和其它網友互動	0.813	0.224	1.568E-02
Q7 可立即獲得最新消息	0.781	0.349	-3.370E-02
Q6 同事、朋友都看網路電視所以我也看	0.771	0.115	0.238
Q8 可讓我接觸到其它國家的節目	0.758	0.294	7.323E-02
Q10 我藉由網路電視打發時間	0.699	0.296	0.106
Q5 對網路電視感到好奇	0.679	0.336	-8.318E-03
Q11 想收看的節目類型只有網路電視有	0.615	-3.901E-02	0.330
Q4 想收看的節目可配合我的時間,隨時隨地的收看	0.243	0.880	2.099E-02
Q3 觀看網路電視可以不必和其它人搶電視	0.195	0.862	0.141
Q1 居住的場所無法以電視可以收看節目	0.944	0.121	6.68E-02
Q2 居住的場所沒有「有線電視」可收看	9.688E-02	9.696E-02	0.944

其中抽取出的「因素 1」,包括七個題項,命名爲『資訊需求及娛樂』

「因素 2」,包括二個題項,命名爲『方便性及排它性』

「因素 3」,包括二個題項,命名爲『工具替代性』

表 4-6 網路電視使用動機之平均數、變異數及信度係數

	平均値	變異數	信度係數 α			
資訊需求及娛樂	2.7074	0.9796	0.8777			
方便性及排它性	2.1120	0.7451	0.8210			
工具替代性	2.8840	1.7998	0.9244			
使用動機整體信度係數: $\alpha=0.8539$						

(註:此量表排序爲1非常同意2同意3普通4不同意5非常不同意)

列出以上因素的平均數、變異數及 Cronbach,s  $\alpha$  信度係數,可發現「方便性及排它性」的動機最強(平均數 2.1120),其次則爲「資訊需求及娛樂」及「工具替代性」。各因素之信度( $\alpha$ )大致在 0.8 以上,而整份量表的信度亦達 0.85(可信度很

#### 高),因此行爲量表的結果是十分可信的。

表 4-7 網路電視進行的活動

	因素1	因素2	因素3
Q4收看綜藝節目	0.812	0.240	0.148
Q1收看熱門電影	0.763	0.320	9.316E-02
Q2收看影音新聞	0.724	0.122	0.307
Q5收看戲劇節目	0.706	0.367	0.106
Q12尋找與明星相關資料	0.256	0.798	6.152E-02
Q10與明星會談	0.227	0.700	0.272
Q9強檔預告以了解最新電影消息	0.329	0.625	0.202
Q11查詢其它生活資訊	0.223	0.612	0.283
Q7收看鎖碼頻道	7.432E-02	0.222	0.781
Q6收看線上教學節目	0.222	0.414	0.672
Q8發表言論	5.579E-02	0.527	0.672
Q3收看運動賽況	0.373	-2.964E-02	0.649

其中抽取的「因素 1」,包括四個題項,命名爲『影音多媒體』

「因素 2」,包括四個題項,命名爲『檢索資料庫』

「因素 3」,包括四個題項,命名爲『加值服務』

表 4-8 網路電視使用行爲之平均數、變異數及信度係數

>	Not to be be to the world in the second of t							
	平均値	變異數	信度係數α					
影音多媒體	2.9770	1.5803	0.8375					
檢索資料庫	3.3940	1.6432	0.7833					
加値服務	3.8800	1.3025	0.7729					
使用動機整體信度係數: $\alpha = 0.8886$								

(註:此量表排序爲1非常頻繁2經常3偶爾4很少5從來沒有過)

列出以上因素的平均數、變異數及 Cronbach,s  $\alpha$  信度係數,可發現「影音多媒體」的行爲頻率最強(平均數 2.9770),其次則爲「檢索資料庫」及「加值服務」。 各因素之信度( $\alpha$ )大致在 0.7 以上,而整份量表的信度亦達 0.89(可信度很高), 因此行爲量表的結果是十分可信的。

表 4-9 使用網路電視滿意度

	因素1	因素2	因素3	因素4
Q3所播放的節目皆能正常運作	0.792	0.292	0.218	0.258
Q1所提供的網路連線品質穩定,且在可接受範圍內	0.721	0.364	0.193	0.256
Q4所播放的節目都很熱門	0.714	0.157	0.236	0.370
Q2操作使用是相當容易	0.661	0.221	0.474	0.202
Q11提供其它國家的節目,使節目內容更多元化	0.284	0.783	0.316	0.135
Q10提供與客戶雙向互動管道	0.213	0.725	0.462	0.129
Q13我覺得實際提供的服務與我的預期一樣	0.300	0.634	0.176	0.518
Q12整體而言,我很滿意網路電視所提供的服務	0.378	0.598	0.212	0.491
Q9提供多樣化的加值服務	0.250	0.451	0.699	0.203
Q8提供個人服務,可管理影片播放順序	0.336	0.399	0.666	0.245
Q7電子的節目選單可方便及快速找尋節目	0.289	0.243	0.663	0.410
Q5收看的頻道數量已經夠了	0.309	0.180	0.199	0.801
Q6對於想看的節目,隨時隨地都可以看得到	0.344	0.201	0.409	0.677

其中抽取出的「因素 1」,包括四個題項,命名爲『網路電視技術』

「因素 2」, 包括四個題項, 命名為『服務品質』

「因素 3」,包括三個題項,命名爲『網路電視特性』

「因素 4」,包括二個題項,命名爲『便利性』

表 4-10 網路電視使用滿意度之平均數、變異數及信度係數

	平均値	變異數	信度係數α		
網路電視技術	2.6790	0.6632	0.8837		
服務品質	2.6920	0.6524	0.8873		
網路電視特性	2.5960	0.6165	0.8567		
便利性	2.8400	0.7841	0.7881		
使用動機整體信度係數: $\alpha = 0.9488$					

(註:此量表排序爲1非常滿意2滿意3尚可4不滿意5非常不滿意)

列出以上因素的平均數、變異數及 Cronbach, $s\alpha$  信度係數,可發現「網路電視特性」的動機最強(平均數 2.5960),其次則爲「網路電視技術」及「服務品質」,「便利性」的動機則爲最弱。各因素之信度( $\alpha$ )大致在 0.7 以上,而整份量表的信度亦達 0.95(可信度非常高),因此行爲量表的結果是十分可信的。

# 五、網路電視的使用動機與人口特質之關聯性分析

# 1、性別與使用動機

根據表 4-10,不同性別的使用者,其「資訊需求及娛樂」、「方便性及排它性」、「工具替代性」之動機則無顯著上的差異。

表 4-11 不同性別與使用動機因素構面

	使用動機因素構面		
	資訊需求及娛樂	方便性及排它性	工具替代性
性別			
男	0.0574740	0.0149793	0.0093057
女	0.0612740	0.0159697	0.0099209
t	0.938	0.244	0.152
顯著性	P>0.05	P>0.05	P>0.05

# 2、教育程度使用動機

資訊需求及娛樂動機強度與教育程度有顯著差異。經平均數多重比較法 (Scheffe)檢定發現,教育程度爲研究所以上的使用者對「資訊需求及娛樂」動機 強度明顯高於其它使用者(平均數 0.42),至於不同教育程度的使用者對於「方便性 及排它性」、「工具替代性」之動機則無顯著上的差異。

表 4-12 不同教育程度與使用動機因素構面

	使用動機因素構面		
	資訊需求及娛樂	方便性及排它性	工具替代性
教育程度			
國中以下	0.3803522	0.2003373	0.1643064
高中(職)	0.3008175	0.0903468	0.1011432
大學(專)	0.1619955	0.0920487	0.0669546
研究所以上	0.4178279	0.3924962	0.3755843
F	6.613	2.404	2.023
顯著性	P<0.05	P>0.05	P>0.05

# 3、婚姻狀況與使用動機

方便性及排它性與婚姻狀況有顯著差異,經平均數多重比較法(Scheffe)檢定 發現已婚者(平均數 0.074)者對「方便性及排它性」動機強度明顯高於未婚者(平 均數 0.003),至於不同婚姻狀況的使用者對於「資訊需求及娛樂」、「工具替代性」 之動機則無顯著上的差異。

表 4-13 不同婚姻狀況與使用動機因素構面

	使用動機因素構面		
	資訊需求及娛樂	方便性及排它性	工具替代性
婚姻			
未婚	0.0105911	0.0030885	0.0120759
己婚	0.2541862	0.0741234	0.2898206
t	-0.820	0.175	0.935
顯著性	P>0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05

# 4、居住地區對使用動機

資訊需求及娛樂動機強度與居住地區有顯著差異。經平均數多重比較法 (Scheffe)檢定發現,居住台灣花東地區的使用者(平均數 0.42)對「資訊需求及娛樂」動機強度明顯高於其它使用者(平均數 0.29),至於不同居住地區的使用者對於「方便性及排它性」、「工具替代性」之動機則無顯著上的差異。

表 4-14 不同居住地區與使用動機因素構面

	使用動機因素構面				
	資訊需求及娛樂	方便性及排它性	工具替代性		
居住地區					
台灣北部	0.0990251	0.0225754	0.0818371		
台灣中部	0.2553929	0.2068943	0.0811132		
台灣南部	0.2897202	0.0259912	0.1695114		
台灣花東	0.4181201	0.2436145	0.0021247		
離島地區	0.1473253	0.5064209	0.1810518		
F	3.627	1.264	0.623		
顯著性	P<0.05	P>0.05	P>0.05		

# 六、使用網路電視的動機與在網路電視進行的活動之關聯性

以使用行爲(在網路電視所進行的活動)此一構面作爲依變項,發展迴歸模式, 於模式中檢定使用網路電視動機對於使用網路電視行爲的影響。

表 4-15 與使用行爲(網路電視所進行的活動)之迴歸分析

	使用行爲因	使用行爲因素構面							
	影音多媒體		檢索資料庫		加值服務				
	未標準化	標準化	顯著性	未標準化	標準化	顯著性	未標準化	標準化	顯著性
	係數	係數		係數	係數		係數	係數	
	В	β		В	β		В	β	
使用動機因素									
資訊需求及娛樂	0.320	0.320	0.000	0.362	0.362	0.000	0.141	0.141	0.024
方便性及排它性	0.171	0.171	0.004	-3.895E-02	-0.039	0.513	-0.112	-0.112	0.071
工具替代性	0.133	0.133	0.025	-3.823E-03	-0.004	0.949	0.146	0.146	0.020

# 由上表 4-15 分析,可推演出:

- ◆ 影音多媒體迴歸模式爲 Y=-7.654E-17+0.320X1+0.171X2+0.144X3
- ◆ 檢索資料庫迴歸模式爲 Y=2.989E-17+0.362X1+-3.895E-02X2+-3.823E-03X3
- ◆ 加値服務迴歸模式爲 Y=1.010E-16+0.141X1+-0.122X2+0.146X3

因此對使用行爲(影音多媒體)之影響發現,三個因素動機自變項中皆對「使用影音多媒體」的迴歸係數達顯著水準,而檢索資料庫中發現,只有「資料需求及娛樂」動機因素對檢索資庫爲顯著水準,在加值服務的結果來看,只有「方便性與

排它性」對「加值服務」的迴歸係數達無顯著差異。

# 七、使用網路電視的動機與滿意度之關聯性

以使用滿意度因素構面作爲依變數,發展迴歸模式,於模式中檢定使用網路電視動機對於使用網路電視滿意度的影響。

表 4-16 與使用滿意度之迴歸分析

	使用滿意度因素構面					
	網路電視技術			服務品質		
	未標準化係	標準化係	顯著性	未標準化係	標準化係	顯著性
	數	數		數	數	
	В	β		В	β	
使用動機因素						
資訊需求及娛	0.331	0.058	0.000	0.333	0.333	0.000
樂						
方便性及排它	0.211	0.058	0.000	0.119	0.119	0.046
性						
工具替代性	0.118	0.058	0.044	4.478E-02	0.045	0.453
	使用滿意度因素	<b>を構面</b>				
	網路電視特性			便利性		
	網路電視特性 未標準化係	標準化係	顯著性	便利性 未標準化係	標準化係	顯著性
		標準化係數	顯著性	P-111	標準化係數	顯著性
	未標準化係		顯著性	未標準化係		顯著性
使用動機因素	未標準化係數	數	顯著性	未標準化係數	數	顯著性
<b>使用動機因素</b> 資訊需求及娛	未標準化係數	數	顯著性	未標準化係數	數	顯著性
	未標準化係 數 B	數 β		未標準化係 數 B	數 β	
資訊需求及娛	未標準化係 數 B	數 β		未標準化係 數 B	數 β	
資訊需求及娛 樂	未標準化係 數 B 0.357	數 β	0000	未標準化係 數 B	数 β	0.000

# 由上表 4-16 分析,可推演出:

網路電視技術迴歸模式為 Y=4.345E-18+0.331X1+0.211X2+0.118X3 服務品質迴歸模式為 Y=-9.718E-17+0.333X1+0.119X2+0.045X3 網路電視特性迴歸模式為 Y=-6.934E-17+0.357X1+0.222X2+-2.679E-02X3 便利性迴歸模式為 Y=7.160E-17+0.278X1+1.297E-02X2+2.299E-02X3

對使用滿意度之影響發現,三個因素動機自變項中皆對「網路電視技術」的迴歸係數達顯著水準,而服務品質中發現,「資料需求及娛樂」、「方便性及排它性」動機因素對服務品質爲顯著水準,在網路電視特性的結果來看,「資料需求及娛樂」、「方便性及排它性」動機因素對服務品質爲顯著水準,而在便利性的結果來看,只有「資料需求及娛樂」動機因素對便利性爲顯著水準。

# 八、各因素之路徑分析

由圖 4-16 路徑圖之路徑係數得知,使用動機對使用行為(使用網路電視進行活動)影響的路徑中,有六條顯著路徑:一為資訊需求及娛樂→影音多媒體;二為方便性及排它性→影音多媒體;三為工具替代性→影音多媒體;四為資訊需求及娛樂→索檢資料庫;五為資訊需求及娛樂→加值服務;六為工具替代性→加值服務。

由此可見,資訊需求及娛樂、方便性及排它性、工具替代性,皆會顯著影響網路電視使用者的行為。

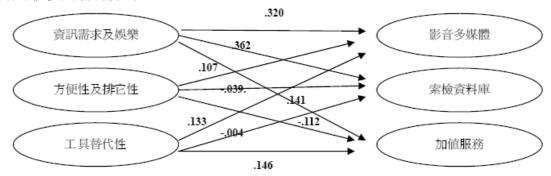


圖 4-1 各構面因素之路徑分析

由圖 4-1 路徑圖之路徑係數得知,使用動機對使用滿意度影響的路徑中,有八條顯著路徑:一爲資訊需求及娛樂→網路電視技術;二爲方便性及排它性→網路電視技術;三爲工具替代性→網路電視技術;四爲資訊需求及娛樂→服務品質;五方便性及排它性→服務品質;六爲資訊需求及娛樂→網路電視特性;七爲方便性及排它性→網路電視特性;八爲資訊需求及娛樂→便利性,由此可見,資訊需求及娛樂、方便性及排它性、工具替代性,皆會顯著影響網路電視使用者的滿意度。

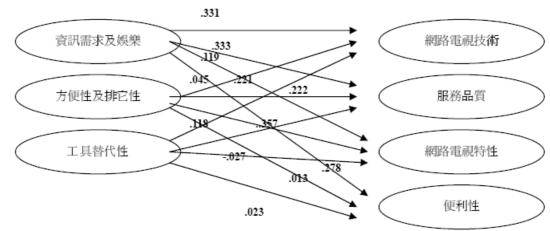


圖 4-2: 各構面因素之路徑分析

# 伍、結論

# 一、本研究的發現結論

本研究主要探討的問題包括:

- ◆ 使用網路電視的閱.眾,其人口學特質、使用動機、使用行為、使用滿意度?
- ◆ 人口學變項與使用網路電視動機之間的關聯性
- ◆ 不同人口學變項、不同使用動機在網路電視使用行為的差異性?
- ◆ 不同人口學變項、不同使用動機、不同使用行爲對使用網路電視滿意度的差異性?

針對上述研究問題摘述主要發現如下:

# 1、使用網路電視的人口特徵:

- ◆ 性別分佈:男女比率將近1:1,但男性的比率較高於女性。
- ◆ 年齡分佈: 20 歲以下所占的比率最高,其次爲 21-25 歲。
- ◆ 職業:使用網路電視是以學生所占的比率最多。
- ◆ 教育程度:大學(專)占的比率最多,有 124 位(49.6%),將近爲回卷者的五成。
- ◆ 婚姻狀況:未婚者比率居高,有240位(96.0%),而已婚者則有10位(4.0%)。
- ◆ 居住地區:以居住地區來看,台灣北部地區最高,將近有五成的使用者居住在 台灣北部地區。

根據台灣網路資訊中心(TWNIC)2005年元月『台灣地區寬頻網路使用調查報告』,發現台灣地區個人上網部分,高達七成七(77.4%)的民眾使用寬頻網路 ADSL上網;而男性(57.95%)使用寬頻的比例高於女性(49.49%);年齡在「16-25歲」者寬頻使用比例較高,均超過八成三。

以地區別來看,以北部地區(含台北市)寬頻使用比例最高(61.68%)、其次爲中部地區(48.24%)、再其次爲南部地區(含高雄市)(47.36%)、東部地區之寬頻使用比例亦爲較低(45.47%)。

相對於台灣網路資訊中心(TWNIC)的『台灣地區寬頻網路使用調查報告』結果,與本研究的樣本特性(性別、年齡、居住地區)和使用網路電視行為(連線方式、使用地點)有高度一致性,因此表示本研究在人口特徵的結果是可驗證的。

# 2、使用網路電視的動機

經因素分析,使用網路電視的動機大致可區分為:『資訊需求及娛樂』動機、『方 便性及排它性』動機及『工具替代性』動機三種動機類型,其中以『資訊需求及娛 樂』動機因素最強,則表示使用網路電視的閱聽眾明顯地是爲了獲得資訊。

# 3、使用網路電視的行為

本研究將使用網路電視的活動分爲三大類型:分別爲『影音多媒體』、『檢索資料庫』及『加值服務』三項活動,其中使用『影音多媒體』是回卷者最常進行的活動。

# 4、使用網路電視滿意度

也經過因素分析,使用網路電視滿意度大致上,可分爲網路電視技術』、『服務品質』、『網路電視特性』、『便利性』四大滿意度構面。

### 5、網路電視的收視率:

本研究受訪者共有 250 位,其中以中華電信「Hichannel」的比例最高,占 61.6 %,其次爲數碼網絡「WebsTV.net」、數位聯合「Seednet TV」、年代電通「IMTV」各約占二成左右,而居最後則是愛爾達科技「Ch5」。

# 6、網路電視使用頻率與人口變項:

在網路電視使用頻率方面,教育程度及居住地區都與使用頻率有顯著差異,在 教育方面大致而言,教育程度愈高,使用頻率愈少。在居住地區方面,居住北部地 區使用網路電視的頻率明顯高於其它地區。

### 7、網路電視的使用動機與人口特質之關聯性分析:

教育程度爲研究所以上的使用者對「資訊需求及娛樂」動機強度明顯高於其它 使用者,而未婚者者對「方便性及排它性」動機強度明顯高於已婚者,居住台灣南 部地區的使用者對「資訊需求及娛樂」動機強度明顯高於其它使用者。

#### 8、使用網路電視的動機與在網路電視進行的活動之關聯性:

對使用行爲(影音多媒體)之影響發現,三個因素動機自變項中皆對「使用影音多媒體」的迴歸係數達顯著水準,而檢索資料庫中發現,只有「資料需求及娛樂」動機因素對檢索資庫爲顯著水準,在加值服務的結果來看,「資訊需求及娛樂」、「工具替代性」二動機皆對「加值服務」的迴歸係數達顯著差異。

### 9、使用網路電視的動機與滿意度之關聯性:

對使用滿意度之影響發現,三個因素動機自變項中皆對「網路電視技術」的迴歸係數達顯著水準,而服務品質中發現,「資料需求及娛樂」、「方便性及排它性」動機因素對服務品質爲顯著水準,在網路電視特性的結果來看,「資料需求及娛樂」、「方便性及排它性」動機因素對服務品質爲顯著水準,而在便利性的結果來看,只有「資料需求及娛樂」動機因素對便利性爲顯著水準。

# 二、本研究的限制

# 1、問卷調查方面

由於本研究採取便利抽樣法,透過電子郵件轉寄的方式進行問卷發放,因此填答者未能遍及不同階層族群,而是多集中在學生,所以未必能代表所有網路電視的使用者。

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# The motive, behavior, and satisfaction of uses Webs-TV

# Chih-Li Wang<sup>1</sup> Wang-Ching Tsai<sup>2</sup>

#### **Abstract**

Web-TV appears is a kind of the network, so have a lot of differences with the traditional TV. And the speciality of the Web-TV will not merely influence the whole production process `propagate the content, and also change the personal habits. By the way, we must be probing into the user's attitudes and the people's demand and partiality for the program on the Webs-TV.

Keywords: Webs-TV, user's behavior, user's motive, user's satisfaction

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#### **Abstract**

This research aims to investigate the extent to which media organisations in Taiwan apply human resource management strategies and policies to sustain their competitive advantage in a threatening environment. In addition, this research analyses the human resource management practices adopted by a media group in Taiwan--UDN.

Qualitative research approach was adopted as the framework for this research and also to explore and understand the links between specific human resource management indicators and media organisations' sustained competitive advantage. The case study approach involved in-depth interviews conducted with management staff and non-management staff, in order to understand UDN's human resource management policies and practices.

Respondents showed their loyalty and commitment to the UDN group, these were reflected on their pride in working for UDN. A majority of respondents claimed there was no better organisation to work for in the same industry other than the UDN. Research findings revealed that under the trend of commercialisation, UDN still highly regards its social influence; the company's experienced journalists and good personal relationship, and high employee commitment were essential HR advantages of UDN. However, workforce vitality and sales personnel's competencies should be improved in order to maintain the company's sustained competitive advantage.

Keyword: sustained competitive advantage, human resource management, media management, UDN

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# 1. Introduction

In recent years, Taiwanese media companies have been keen on adopting a variety of performance-enhancing strategies to improve their competitiveness in the dynamic marketplace (Gu, 2002).

This study argues that human capital is news organisations' most valuable resource to compete in the dynamic marketplace. As long as the human resource (HR) is optimally allocated and managed, it can facilitate media companies to surpass their competitors, and ultimately enable media companies to achieve sustained competitive advantage (SCA).

The purpose of this study is to develop a framework of the relationship between human resource management (HRM) factors and sustained competitive advantage as well as to test the extent to which specific HRM factors enable news organisations to develop their sustained competitive advantage. This study also aims to investigate the extent to which media firms in Taiwan practice human resource management in order to sustain in their competitive marketplace.

# 2. Statement of the problem

A growing body of research has argued that the media industry is categorised as a 'Knowledge Industry' (Sylvie & Witherspoon, 2002), hence, media workers deem themselves as knowledge workers (Quinn, 2002:5).

In many ways, media firms are different from manufacturing companies. For instance, media firms produce timely and changing 'information commodity', which should be distributed in a timely and effective manner (Lavine & Wackman, 1988:14-15). In addition to selling products, ideally, media companies also "carry out an investigative and watchdog role on behalf of the public" (McQuail, 2005:194). In this light, although 'profit-maximising', 'cost-saving', and 'risk-reducing' are three strategies frequently practised by media companies to accomplish their business goals (Croteau & Hoynes, 2001:110), media managers should also search for "the balance between business goals and social responsibilities" (Lavine & Wackman, 1988:372). At a deeper level, how can commercial media firms reach the balance between social responsibilities and market performance depends on the media managers' capabilities as well as employees' contribution.

In this context, media workers pursue different professional objectives other than the media company's commercial goals. However, owing to dramatic social changes brought about by the new communication technologies, the media now operates under an increasing atmosphere of deregulation and globalisation. These developments therefore impact media companies' market practices and survival strategies.

A significant change in the media industry was when the 50-year-old newspaper

bans were lifted in 1988, this guided the media to deregulate and become liberalised. Henceforth, the media operations eased from political and party-state control, where they had served as propaganda tools in an oligopoly market, to a freer and fiercely competitive marketplace.

According to McQuail (1992), commercial media organisations operate in a 'dual market', which includes advertisers and audiences. Hence, media companies capture advertising revenues on one hand, and fight for audience expansion on the other. In order to sustain in the marketplace, Thompson (2005) suggests "people-power" as a powerful weapon to win, as long as their employees are trained, competent, and dedicated. In this light, introducing management skills, especially for their most valuable resource--human resources--can improve organisational performance.

Against this background, this study recognised the necessity of doing further research on the human resource practices in Taiwan's media organisations. Different attributes of media ownership and interests, and performance in the marketplace also affect human resource management.

The primary objective of this study therefore aimed at identifying what environmental factors affect Taiwanese media operation, what human resource management factors are keys to gaining and sustaining organisational competitive advantage, and how these factors are implemented in Taiwanese media companies.

In the media sector, news organisations tended to offer superior salaries and working conditions in order to attract and retain talented employees. For example, Mr. Ti-wu Wang--founder of the UDN group, one of Taiwan's largest media groups, emphasized that the most valuable intangible resource of UDN is human talents, therefore the group engages in providing a lifetime employment and superior benefits to employees (Wang, 1981:217).

# 3. Significance of study

As the current scholarly literature in media management field too often emphasizes their business aims and therefore ignores that accountable and responsive to the audience is the centre value of the media business. In addition, previous works failed to recognise that differentiation strategy is crucial to sustained competitive advantage, which heavily relies on HRM. Even though media managers always claim that HR is their most important resource, few important studies relate the role of human resource management to media companies' competitive advantage has been made.

In this regard, there are three essential significant aspects of this study. Firstly, by adopting Michael Porter's (1985) competitive advantage model and Barney's (1991) resource-based view of a firm, this study asserts that operating in a knowledge and

creative industry, media firms should implement product differentiation as their competitive advantage. In this sense, news organisations should develop their intangible resource--human resource--as a means to achieve their sustained competitive advantage.

Secondly, this study is designed to provide a framework to examine the relationship between specific HRM practices and SCA in news organisations. Specific HRM factors were identified to understand the extent to which these factors affect the media firm's performance.

Thirdly, this study presents a framework for examining and understanding Taiwanese media companies' human resource management practices and the link to sustained competitive advantage and to what extent it might be improved.

In addition, traditional media researchers looked at journalism and commercial performance separately. In this study, journalistic and advertising roles are included in the evaluation of media companies' performance and their contributions are not mutually exclusive. In contrast, success in both journalism quality and market objectives are considered necessary in achiving sustained competitive advantage.

Based on the preceding arguments, there is a need to investigate how a media firm operating in a knowledge industry can fully develop its knowledge workers in order to fulfil its social responsibility and market performance simultaneously.

# 4. Theoretical Framework and Literature Review

## 4.1 Is media just another business?

Before examining how and why the media firm's conduct can affect its performance, it is essential to clarify the questions below: (1) What are the characteristics of media business? (2) What is the definition and performance requirement of the news media business? Is a news company a business which adopts market criteria, thus being a profit-driven business entity, providing products and services in pursuit of a profit, or more an organisation which applies social-normative criteria and merely serves the public interest and acts as a not-profit organisation?

As noted by Croteau and Hoynes (2006:1), "the business of media is unique". Firstly, the media is a form of "knowledge-based" organisations, the products provided by media companies are more than just news, they are also a vital source of ideas, knowledge, information, and culture (Croteau & Hoynes, 2006:1; Sylvie & Witherspoon, 2002:15). Secondly, the media plays political and cultural roles in democratic societies, because media organisations "serving the needs of democracy, generating content that has cultural value, and promoting social inclusion" (Curran & Seaton, 2003: 401).

In this regard, even though media organisations regard themselves simply a business institution and thus committed to profit making, there are differences which distinguish a

media company from a manufacturing one. For example, Lavine & Wackman (1988:15) explicitly point out that nature of the product, types of employees, and media's unique role in society as main characteristics of media business.

# 4.2 Types of employees

Workforce is not only the greatest investment in the media operation, but also critical to media companies' operation (Herrick, 2003:81; Picard, 1989:103; Potter, 2005:182-183), because the various media provide commodities such as news and information to audiences, and these are produced by journalists rather than by machines.

For example, Engwall (1981:121) quotes an interviewee's comment: "If the plant disappeared, it would take us only four day to start up again, but if our personnel disappeared, the paper would die." The statement manifests the crucial role of human resource in media organisations. In this regard, it is worthwhile to pay more attention to discuss media employees.

# 4.3 Sustained competitive advantage: The role of human resource management in creating sustained competitive advantage

A developing body of research has reported that compare with other resources of a company, human resource is the most valuable, rare, difficult to imitate and organisation specific resource, in this light, human resource management is regarded as the most important practice to achieve a firm's sustained competitive advantage (Barney, 2006; Barney & Wright, 1998; Bartlett & Ghoshal, 2002; Boxall, 1998, 2003; DeNisi, Hitt, & Jackson, 2003; Lado & Wilson, 1994; Pfeffer, 1994; Wright & McMahan, 1992).

Human resource is broadly defined as "experience, skills, knowledge, judgment, and creativity belonging to the organization along with the means of organizing, structuring, and rewarding these capabilities" (Fisher et al., 1999:3). In the media sector, Picard (1989:105) notes the skills and knowledge of labour as an essential human resource.

Accordingly, human resource management can be defined as practices and processes involve in managing a company's human resource. Major human resource management functions that performed by managers include: planning, organising, staffing, leading, and controlling. (Dessler, 2000:2) In this study, human resource management's scope is limited in activities that "actually create the competitive advantage for the company" (Schuler & MacMillan, 1984).

Barney and Wright (1998:44) explain the ultimate quest of HR function is to (1) develop skilled and motivated employees to provide high quality products and services; (2) manage an organizational culture of teamwork and trust; and (3) develop "coherent

systems of HR practices" that support the above aims.

Barney and Wright (1998:43) note that the important implication of the VRIO framework is that the human resource function determines the set of resources (e.g., human capital skills, employee commitment, culture, teamwork, etc.), that are most likely to be sources of sustained competitive advantage. Similarly, Boxall (1998:265) states rare value, and relative immobility and "superior appropriability" human resources that are able to achieve sustained competitive advantage. He argues that through superior human resource and organisational processes, firms can sustain their viability.

Many researches have supported that human resource management meets the criteria of VRIO framework, thus potentially contributes to a company's sustained competitive advantage. For example, Barney and Wright (1998) suggest that human resource executives develop and foster the firm's socially complex phenomena, such as the organisation's unique history or culture, which contribute to a firm's competitive advantage.

In addition, in terms of inimitability, human resources have been identified as valuable, rare and not easy for rivals to imitate (Hatch & Dyer, 2004). The characteristics of inimitability of human capital and its linkage to 'not easy to imitate' and 'organisational characteristic', have also been stated by Lado and Wilson (1994). They state that human resource systems can contribute to sustained competitive advantage when they are "firm specific, produce complex social relationships, are embedded in a firm's history and culture, and generate tacit organisational knowledge" (Lado & Wilson, 1994:699).

Moreover, Huselid (1995:635) emphasizes that human resource practice could impact on a firm's performance. He notes the impact of human resource management policies and practices on a firm's performance--important in the fields of human resource management, industrial relations, and industrial and organisational psychology. Thompson (2005:32) points out that "A competent, stable, well-led workforce will provide your competitive advantage going forward", because the central ability of competitiveness is rooted in the knowledge, skills, innovation, learning, training, and education of the workforce.

More recently, empowerment and teamwork have been observed as two important human resource management practices. As Daft (2006:10) put it, an increasing number of companies designed HRM systems to "empower employees with greater opportunities to learn and contribute as they work together toward common goals."

As media firms are operating in a highly competitive marketplace, a highly capable and productive workforce is vital in this industry, because the labour intensive nature of the work heavily rely on the contribution of media workers' ability and mindset. As such, media managers should pay more attention to HRM practices including staffing,

Sustained Competitive Advantage of News Organisations—Research on Human Resource Management of UDN Group compensation, the quality of staff, and their performance (Picard, 1989:103).

Becker et al. (1978) found that staff size, starting salary were related to newspaper performance (in Meyer & Kim, 2003:77). Similarly, Albarran (2002:143) reports that "In the electronic media, the quality of the personnel directly affects the quality of the organization." As has been discussed earlier in this chapter, journalists are valuable resources to a company. Therefore effectively manage their skill, knowledge, judgment, and creativity are the core concept of this study. In this regard, there is a need to understand and further discuss the significance of human resource and human resource management.

As Quinn (2002:18) describes, the competitive advantage of news organisations is their ability to create and distribute differentiated stories. To do this, relies on the organisation's integrity, trust, quality, and brand name, as a contribution from their intellectual and experience employees. In other words, the competitive advantage stems from people rather than from other capital.

Although managing media organisations is described as an 'art', media managers are aware that successful human resource management is based on how to attract, motivate, compensate and retain good employees (Rankin, 1986:32). More importantly, prior studies have asserted that short-term profit cannot make a company better off than its competitors in the long run; consequently much of the past literature on competitive advantage embraced the unique significance of an organisation's human resource. Particularly in the media setting, the main value of a media organisation is its knowledge accumulation as an information provider generated by intangible assets; which infers human resources, referring especially to news workers. This supports the notion that a company's human resource is its mainstay in the achievement of competitive advantage.

A media company's product attracts its audience not because of its low price; instead, the quality and speciality of media products target its specific audience. More attention has been drawn to the contribution of successful human resource practices as part of a company's competitive strategies, especially in labour intensive industries. As a firm's human resources obtain the characteristics of VRIO, practices of human resource management linked with sustained competitive advantages enable media firms to outperform their competitors. Based on this assumption, this research assumes that owing to the dramatic structural changes in the media industry and with media organisations operating in a highly competitive marketplace, that only through establishing sustained competitive advantages can media companies assure a long-term profit and superior performance.

When a company sees its employees as an asset and a source of sustained competitive advantage, the management must identify their VRIO workforce and invest in it rather than cutting costs by losing employees. This approach provides us with a

viewpoint in examining whether organisations emphasise human resource management when developing competitive advantage or not (Barney & Wright, 1998:41).

As the differentiation strategy applies in media industry rather than other strategies, it is appropriate to conclude that HRM practices are the best means enable a firm to differentiate itself or the product from its competitors.

Schuler and MacMillan (1984:244) suggest that companies can utilise HRM practices to differentiate the company or product from competitors. In this regard, it is important to identify how can HRM contributes to differentiation strategy. Pfeffer (1995) emphasizes employees and how they work as a crucial differentiating factor of a company's competitive success.

Specific human resource practices contribute to a firm's sustained competitive advantages proposed by Barney and Wright (1998). The argument is that the ultimate pursuit of the HR function provides a firm's resources such as value, rareness, and not being easily imitated by its competitors. Therefore, a firm should develop (a) employees who are skilled and motivated to deliver high quality products and services, (b) manage organisational culture of encouraging teamwork and trust, and (c) an ability to focus more attention on developing coherent systems of HR practices that support these aims (Barney & Wright, 1998:44). More importantly, the VRIO framework points to the need for an entirely new mindset regarding the role of HR executives in the organisation (Barney & Wright, 1998:44). That is, the human resource function manages the set of resources (e.g., human capital skills, employee commitment, culture, teamwork, etc.) that are more likely to be sources of sustained competitive advantage in the 21st century. Besides, Dessler (1997:21) emphasizes the role of committed workers as a positive when a firm is implementing differentiation (or low-cost) as a competitive advantage.

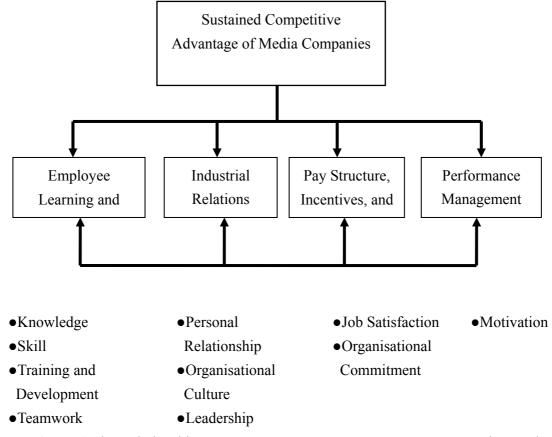
In conclusion, a firm that discovers the importance of value, rareness, difficult to imitate and socially complex resources may contribute to its sustained competitive advantage with this knowledge. Much research indicates that from the resource-based approach, human resources are rare and difficult to imitate for competitors. Therefore, human resources constitute a vital source of competitive advantage. However, more academics have confirmed that specific HR practices, such as human resource training and development, skill, commitment, a culture of teamwork and trust, motivation and so on, enable a firm to improve market performance, and to obtain sustained competitive advantage (Barney & Wright, 1998; Boxall, 1998; Dessler, 1997; Lado & Wilson, 1994).

In Taiwan, although an increasing body of work has focused on human resource management on media firms, most of the previous works' attention only focused on specific HRM factors or practices (e.g., professionalism, commitment, HR system, job satisfaction, job autonomy, compensation, burnout, performance evaluation, training, and skill). Also, there5 is limited media research that targets advertising sales personnel (Chen,

2001; Guo, 1995). In the aggregate, there has been relatively little study of media organisations that examine the relationship between HRM and sustained competitive advantage. Given the above shortcomings in current research, this research attempt to explore what HR factors and practices are able to contribute to Taiwanese media organisations' sustained competitive advantage.

Having discussed the human resource's value based on VRIO framework as well as the considerable accumulated works that have addressed the factors of critical human resources, the following sections tease these factors and provide more detail of each one.

These factors will be categorised into four HRM dimensions: (1) Employee learning and development: knowledge, teamwork, skill, and training and development (2) Performance management: motivation (3) Pay structure, incentives and benefits: job satisfaction, organisational commitment (4) Industrial relations: personal relationship, leadership, and organisation culture. Most notable, the above indicators of human resource practice are not exclusive from each other. In contrast, some of these factors are closely interrelated or bundled up with each other.



**Figure 1** The Relationship Between Human Resource Management Practices and a Firm's Sustained Competitive Advantage.

# 4.4 Research questions

The central research questions addressed by this study are:

- 1. Following Taiwan's media 'liberalisation', to what extent do news organisations in Taiwan recognise that they serve public interest and commercial goals in a potentially contradictory relationship?
- 2. Do Taiwanese media organisations see 'human capital' as the most important resource of a news organisation?
- 3. To what extent is 'human capital' deployed and implemented by Taiwanese news media to achieve 'sustained competitive advantage'?

### 4.5 Limitations of study

To the extent that this study was conducted in two Taiwanese media companies, it is important to stress that the results should not be taken as a reflection of the general HRM standards and practices adopted by all media companies in Taiwan.

Although the sample size for this study might appear small, it is important to point out that, in qualitative studies of this nature, scholars (e.g., Eisenhardt, 2006:301; Patton, 1990:165) believe that it is more productive to focus on the sample that would shed light on the research questions rather than seek to select a sample based on their representativeness to the general population.

In this context, emphasis was placed on studying the staff who constituted the core decision makers who possess in-depth knowledge of the HRM policies and practices of their companies.

In addition, due to the dynamic change of Taiwanese media industry, it is crucial to point out the cut-off-date of data collection of this study, was end of 2005, when writing of this study was started.

# 5. Methodology

Qualitative research approach was adopted as the framework for this research and also to explore and understand the links between specific human resource management indicators and media organisations' sustained competitive advantage.

This research analyses the human resource management practices adopted by a leading media group in Taiwan-- UDN group-- an old established media company with its interest in newspapers.

The case study approach involved in-depth interviews conducted with management staff and non-management staff of the media group, in order to understand the two companies' human resource management policies and practices. In-depth interviews were

conducted in this study because Yin (2003:89) suggests interview is one of the major sources of case study information. In addition, by conducting interviews, researchers are able to understand other person's perspective, and to discover people's thinking and stories (Patton, 2002:341). For example, Tsourvakas and Dekoulou conducted semi-structured personal interviews as a means to provide "rich insights into and detailed knowledge of the way Greek media leaders exert authority." (see Tsourvakas & Dekoulou, 2007)

Overall, the methodology adopted in this study was used to examine the extent to which human resource management affects market performance in the media groups. The interviews were conducted between July 2005 and January 2006 during fieldwork in Taipei. Data collected from non-management staff respondents involved their personal opinions/critics relate to their companies, which might affect their interests. In this regard, unless otherwise stated, the interview data of non-management staff have been cited anonymously for the confidential concern of interviewees in selected media companies.

In addition, archival data were accessed to corroborate interview data. They are public archival records, including newspapers, books, magazines, maps; and private archival records such as autobiographies, biographies, organisational newsletters and reports, and internal websites.

Consequently, three qualitative data collection methods were employed in this research. These were (1) case studies, (2) in-depth, open-ended interviews, and (3) documentation and archival records.

One major commercial conglomerate--UDN group-- has been chosen as case study to illustrate the conditions under which Taiwanese media currently operate.

The reason for selecting the United Daily News group is based on the following: (1) UDN was established by a newsman from mainland China. Over five decades, the privately owned company maintained its conservative strategy focusing on the newspaper industry rather than pursuing a trendy multimedia operation; (2) UDN is known as a company that is highly concerned with staff quality and working conditions as well as being committed to contributing to maintaining editorial quality over the long term.

# 5.1 Case Study

In this research, case study were used to determine and understand the human resource management problems in Taiwanese news organisations, as well as the strategies adopted by the news organisations to manage those human resource problems. One specific case was studied regarding to the strategies adopted by the company to overcome those problems.

In-depth interviews

Semi-structured open-ended interviews were conducted in order to collect information and to answer the following research questions: (a) Do Taiwanese media

organisations see 'human capital' as the most important resource of a news organisation? (b) To what extent is 'human capital' deployed and implemented by Taiwanese news media to achieve 'sustained competitive advantage? In this study, research questions involved exploring subjects and helping to pose questions in new areas.

#### 5.2 Mode of interviews

Each interview began with a review of informed consent. All respondents accepted the consent. In interviews with the management level staff members, interviews took place in the managers' offices. Each interview lasted between one and three hours. In interviews with non-management level staff (i.e., employees), interviews took place either in their offices, or the location picked by respondents. For journalists, they normally chose the place near their news gathering location. For example, in the case of a reporter whose round is the police station, the interview location they chose normally was coffee shop near the police station.

In-depth interviews were conducted with management level staff and non-management level staff from two selected case—the United Daily News group. The entire population of management level staff were interviewed. For non-management level staff, only journalists and advertising staff (sales representatives) were interviewed in order to understand their perceptions about human resource problems and how their companies handled those human resource management challenges. Journalistic and advertising staff were identified and selected because they were regarded as core workers in news organisations and thus most likely also to contribute to the news companies' sustained competitive advantage.

In-depth interviews were conducted with the journalists and advertising staff in order to explore their opinions regarding the human resource management practices in their organisations. In this research, two sets of interview questions were designed. The first set of questions was designed for the management level staff; the second set of interview questions was designed for non-management level staff in the two organisations.

Part I of the questions requested demographic information, including their educational background, work experience, organisational tenure, etc. Part II of the questions requested information regarding attitudes toward organisational success, job satisfaction, and human resource allocation satisfaction.

Sample size and sampling procedure

Twenty-five participants were recruited into the study (see Table 1). In the management group, the entire population as a sample were interviewed.

Table 1 Respondents' Distribution

GROUP	MANAGEMEN	:13 EMPLOYEE:12			
Department	Newsroom(including	Sales	Newsroom	Sales	
	HR and Union)				
UDN	9	4	8	4	25

In the employee group (i.e., non-management level staff), participants were recruited through snow-ball sampling method. In this research, interviewee recruitment involved interviews with the entire population of the management level staff and heterogeneous sampling of the employees (i.e., non-management staff).

## 5.3 Justification for sample size

Two different sets of research subjects were selected. They included: management level staff and non-management level staff. Media management level staff included editors-in-chief or their deputy in the news department; the general manager or their deputy in the advertising and circulation department; as well as the human resource department manager.

Media non-management level staff included the president of the labour union; core workers from news department and advertising or sales department. The core workers identified in this research were journalists, and from advertising or sales departments they were sales representatives or advertising account executives, because they constituted an important chain in the news production process as well as in the advertising departments.

Among the management level staff, the sampling method was aimed at this group because of their significant role in the decision making process at major departments in the media companies. Another reason for selecting the top management level staff was to gather information in relation to the implementation or formulation of human resource management policies and practices in their departments. The managers were also in a position to determine the extent to which the HRM policies have assisted their companies to gain sustained competitive advantage.

Although non-probability sampling was adopted in the in-depth interviews, there was a hierarchical problem in the sampling process. To avoid hierarchical bias, non-management level staff were also studied because they represented a significant number of every company's staff. Within the two organisations, non-management level staff interviewees were recruited by heterogeneity sampling approach, for capturing and describing the central themes that "cut across a great deal of variation" (Patton, 2002:234-235). That is, sample selection considered including senior and junior staff (when a senior non-management staff was interviewed, the researcher selected a junior staff as the next interview subject) and including the staff from different newspaper titles within the group (for example, participants covered five newspapers in UDN group), in

order to cover the titles among the two organisations. For example, as the staff number in editorial department is bigger than the number of staff members in the advertising department, the journalist respondents outnumbered respondents from the advertising department. Also, when the completed interviews tended to be dominated by senior employees (i.e., over five years company tenure), the researcher searched and interviewed junior employees whose company tenure was less than five years.

Table 2 Management Level Respondents in the UDN Group (sorted by date)

ORGANISAT	DEPARTM	POSITION	NAME	DATE	GENDE
ION	ENT				R
Headquarters	Production	General	K. X. Chen	July 12, 2005	M
	department	manager			
Headquarters	Human	Manager	F. Z. Liu	July 14, 2005	F
	resource				
	department				
UDN group	Labour	President	J. W. Yang	July 14, 2005	M
Labour Union	Union				
Economic	Newsroom	Editor in chief	M. Y. Yu	July 18, 2005	F
Daily News					
Star	Newsroom	Editor in chief	A. L. Kao	July 19, 2005	F
Ming Sheng	Newsroom	Editor in chief	K. M. Yang	July 21, 2005	M
Daily					
Udn.com	Newsroom	CEO	Y. P. Liu	July 21, 2005	M
	and sales				
United Daily	Advertising	Manager	C. Lo	July 22, 2005	M
News	department				
United Daily	Newsroom	Deputy, editor	X. Yi	August 13,	M
News		in chief		2005	
Ming Sheng	Circulation	Deputy director	C. T. Yang	August 25,	M
Daily	department			2005	
Ming Sheng	Advertising	General	C. R. Lin	September 13,	F
Daily	department	manager		2005	
United	Advertising	Deputy director	R. X. Chang	September 15,	M
Evening News	department			2005	
United	Newsroom	Executive	G. J. Lo	September 22,	M
Evening News		deputy editor		2005	
		in chief			
United	Newsroom	Deputy director	L. B. Chen	September 23,	M

Evening News 2005
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Table 3 Non-Management Level Respondents in the UDN Group (sorted by date)

CODE	DEPARTMENT DATE OF		GENDER
		INTERVIEW	
UJ6	Newsroom	December 12, 2005	M
UJ5	Newsroom	December 21, 2005	F
UJ7	Newsroom	December 22, 2005	F
US3	Sales	December 23, 2005	M
UJ8	Newsroom	December 24, 2005	M
UJ3	Newsroom	December 27, 2005	F
UJ4	Newsroom	December 28, 2005	F
UJ1	Newsroom	December 29, 2005	M
US4	Sales	January 12, 2006	F
US1	Sales	December 30, 2005	M
US2	Sales	December 30, 2005	M
UJ2	Newsroom	January 11, 2006	F

The in-depth interviews of management level staff were conducted in June and July 2005 in their office in Taipei; and interviews with non-management level staff (i.e., employees) were conducted between December 2005 and January 2006 in the places (normally coffee shops or restaurants they nominated) during field visits to Taiwan.

#### **5.4 Interview questions**

Interview questions followed a narrative structure. The study had several orienting questions, which ultimately addressed all indicators identified in the section of Theoretical Framework. Responses to these questions were sought from staff in both news departments and advertising or sales departments. Responses to these questions were intended to address professional journalism value and market performance value to journalists and advertising staff. The questions were simultaneously intended to address the journalistic value and market performance value to the management staff in selected media groups.

In order to examine the opinions of non-management level staff as well as management level staff regarding their attitude toward their companies' human resource management practices and the linkage with the company's sustained competitive advantage, the in-depth interview questions designed for employees and management staff were made deliberately different. Management and non-management staff interviews covered some similar content in regard to the questions described above.

Human resource management indicators identified in relation to sustained competitive advantage were: (a) personal relationship, (b) knowledge, (c) job satisfaction, (d) teamwork, (e) motivation, (f) organisational culture, (g) security, (h) organisation commitment, (i) leadership, (j) skill, (k) employee development, and (l) employee training.

The two sets of semi-structured open-ended in-depth interview questions were sufficiently open to allow respondents to range over a wide variety of the issues, especially when given supplementary prompting by the researcher. This explains why so many indicators were covered by each question designed for understanding the above human resource indicators in two selected news companies. The following sections illustrate the two sets of in-depth interview questions separately.

# 5.4.1 Management staff interview questions

**1.** "What, in your view, is the difference between a product/service organisation and a media organisation?"

The purpose of this question was to understand the respondents' perceptions regarding the importance of journalistic as opposed to commercial performance. Also, the question tried to understand how and what kind of knowledge and skill was valued, and what efforts have been made to improve employees' job satisfaction.

**2.** "Do you perceive any conflicting aims between public interest and commercial goals in your organisation?"

The purpose of this question was to investigate to what extent the management level staff perceived market performance as part of their tasks? What was the characteristic of their organisational culture? To what extent was organisation commitment obtained?

**3.** "What kind of organisational success do you regard as important in achieving and maintaining your company's sustained competitive advantage?"

The aim of this question was to understand how respondents valued their organisation's success? How were teamwork and personal relationships built to achieve the company's success?

**4.** "To what extent is human resource valued and allocated in your organisation?"

The purpose of this question was to determine the extent to which the organisation valued their human capital, what motivation factors were used in the company's human resource allocation?

**5.** "Who is the most important person for you in the organisation? Why?" (e.g., individual happiness, personal career development, achieving the goals of the organisation, etc.).

The aim of this question was to reveal the management staff's place/fit in the organisation and individual aims, and test leadership and employee training indicators.

**6.** "How do you see your organisation's success?" (e.g., organisational profit, public

The rationale for this question was to understand whether personal relationship and employee development were considered helpful to the company's performance.

**7.** "Comparing the present with ten years ago, do you perceive any difference regarding the importance of human capital and importance of human resource management?"

The aim of this question was to investigate if organisation commitment and motivations were transformed into organisational success.

**8.** "Who is responsible for human resource management in your organisation?"

The purpose of this question was to understand if the leadership, employee training and employee development were deployed to achieve the company's success.

**9.** "How is human resource management deployed? Is that a part of the strategies for your organisation's sustained competitive advantage?"

The intention of this question was to investigate how teamwork, employee training, and motivation were conducted to compete and outperform in the fierce competitive marketplace.

**10.** "Can you identify major HRM indicators affecting your organisation's sustained competitive advantage? How does your company practice these indicators?"

The aim of this question was to understand how many human resource indicators were perceived to be important to the media company's success and how the management level staff implemented these indicators.

#### 5.4.2 Employee (non-management level staff) interview questions

In the set of employee interview questions, the first six questions were the same as questions posed to management level staff. However, the following question was asked to investigate, in employees' point of view, the extent to which employees' knowledge, skill, and leadership were essential.

The seventh question was: "To what extent is your work important to the success of your organisation?"

Interviews were conducted by the researcher in Mandarin and were recorded in electronic format to facilitate cross-checking of data and reconfirmation of points with interviewees. Electronic records were transcribed as soon as possible after the interviews and were reviewed by the researcher. Full verbatim transcriptions in Chinese characters were made; moreover, selective English translations were made for analytic purposes. Afterward, interview transcripts and electronic records were kept for the record and are available upon request.

The transcripts of interviews were analysed and responses were grouped in categories for analysis. On a higher level, interview data were analysed in the context of the media industry framework. More specifically, the analysis focussed on how

journalists and management executives in the newsroom valued their organisational resources as well as performance; likewise, interviews with advertising account executives and executive management of advertising department provided insights into how these professionals assess their organisational success and consequently, examined the organisational resources which could contribute to sustained competitive advantage.

### 5.5 Triangulation

As Patton (2002) notes, no single method can entirely solve the problems of rival explanations. For this reason, he suggests that combining distinct elements from pure or coherent methodological strategies is a means to generate the variations on the theme researched.

The advantage of adopting multiple data collection methods is that research topics can be examined from different perspectives, which helps to build confidence in the findings (Wimmer & Dominick, 2003:115). In addition, "triangulation" is advocated by Bromley (1986) and Yin (1994) (in Thomas, 2004:131) as a means to improve the internal validity of case studies.

To enhance the validity and reliability of this research, triangulation of methods and triangulation of sources were conducted in this study. Triangulation of data collection methods included in-depth interviews and case studies. In the in-depth interviews, different perspectives were collected from management level staff and non-management staff as a part of methods triangulation method.

In addition, archival documents on the topics of media policy and human resource management practice were interrogated throughout the thesis because they are important for providing an overview of the research background. The documents to be analysed include policy documents (government reports), economic (including industrial reports and trade journals), cultural, social and technological documents (academic research reports) which helped to provide historical and contemporary contexts.

Company performance were be assessed, as well as annual reports, human relations reports, policy documents and internal and external corporate communication documents (corporation newsletters, labour union newsletters and meeting records).

### 5.6 Analysis of interview data

Index sheets were developed in order to locate the full interview transcripts. The index sheets contained some types of code which identified the transcript in which it has been located, the page number of the specific transcript, and a brief verbatim excerpt. Particularly, in this study, management level staff's transcripts were coded by their company title, department, position, and full name; non-management level staff and their transcripts were coded by their company initial and department and number in order to maintain respondents' confidentiality and anonymity. For instance, the letter "U" stands

for the case of UDN; "J" stands for journalists while "S" stands for sales department staff. The number represents the respondents' seniority compared with the other interviewees within the same company's department. Therefore, UJ1 stands for an interviewee who was a non-management level staff, the most junior respondent in the newsroom of the case of UDN. Likewise, US2 stands for second junior non-management level interviewee at the sales department of UDN group.

When coding was completed, the data were grouped in categories that allowed the researcher to compare what different people said, what themes were discussed, and how concepts were understood. Through examining the information within each category, the analysis came up with overall descriptions of the relationships between human resource management practices and how these practices contributed to news organisations' sustained competitive advantage.

Afterward, comparative analyses were used in investigating and clarifying the related meanings. As Stake (2000:444) illustrates, case study researchers take responsibility for making comparative cases in an attempt to acknowledge the difference between groups. In this study, during the process of data analysis, as new data were coded, the conceptual framework was revised based on constant comparisons between the coding scheme and the data. Ultimately, the analysis provided a comparison of the two research sites selected. The comparative analyses were divided into three accounts: cross-department analysis, cross-position analysis, and cross-case analysis. More details are illustrated below.

- Cross-department analysis: within the same organisation, comparison was made between newsroom staff and advertising staff. Data collected from non-management level staff and management level staff were compared with data from newsroom and advertising department staff, in order to examine the difference and similarities between the two groups.
- Cross-position analysis: within the same organisation, comparison with management level staff and non-management level staff was made. Data collected from management level staff in the newsroom were compared with data from non-management level staff in the newsroom of the same organisation, in order to investigate the difference and similarities between the two groups.

Analysis moved to identify concepts and categories and to identify larger themes. In this study, major variables in analysis were company, department, and position. Many of the codes in the analysis categories were determined by the 10 human resource management indicators identified earlier. Coded sections of the transcriptions were created for eight groups and broad themes were developed for each group. As Rubin and Rubin (1995:226) have suggested, comparative material within the categories was used to look for variations and nuances in meanings expressed by respondents; besides,

comparing across the categories was conducted to discover connections between themes in relation to human resource practices.

#### 5.7 Limitations

Although this research adopted multiple methods to investigate the issues raised in the study, a total of 25 interviewees were drawn from the media group as key representatives of the organisations. As such, the sample may not be considered either large or representative. In other words, the research result might appear only reflect the two selected media companies. Therefore, the sample size might be unrepresentative and as such the results may not be generalised to the media companies in Taiwan. However, in qualitative research "thick description" can occur more often through the quality of the observation or utterance than through the sheer weight of a large sample summarising the population. In this study, emphasis was placed on studying the staff who constituted the core elements in terms of decision making powers and knowledge of the HRM policies and practices.

In addition, the two companies' chief executive officers were unable to participate in the in-depth interviews. Their absence may be somewhat a drawback on the management-level perspectives of the two companies' human resource strategies. Moreover, as the time spent in the field was limited, field observations were not conducted as a supplementary data collection method.

# 6. Results

Newsrooms' top management level staff, including the group's five newspapers' editors-in-chief as well as the general manager of the Human Resource Department were interviewed in order to understand the human resource practices in their departments. However, their deputies were interviewed whenever any one of them was unavailable. Respondents were asked the same questions in relation to their conceptions about the success of news organisations and the current situation about journalistic human resource management practices in order to discover their organisation's sustained competitive advantages and disadvantages.

The principal categories emerging from management level staff's statements about their company's human resource management perceptions and practices were: (1) A company highly regards its social influence and experienced journalists, (2) Employee training and development affect the group's performance, (3) Quantitative and market oriented performance evaluation, (4) High pay policy contributes to senior employees' organisational commitment, (5) Good personal relationships, poor leadership, (6) Quest for workforce vitality. These category sets are discussed below.

Eight journalists across UDN group were interviewed in order to understand their perceptions in their newsrooms. Respondents were asked the same questions in relation to their conceptions about the success of news organisations and the current situation about journalistic human resource management practices in order to discover their organisation's sustained competitive advantages and disadvantages.

The principal categories emerging from non-management level staff's statements about their company's human resource management perceptions and practices were: (1) HR was viewed as the most important capital of the company, (2) Employee training and development help to retain talented workforce and to maintain organisational performance, (3) Intrinsic rewards from social influence and organisational success, (4) High pay policy resulted to high staff satisfaction and organisational commitment, (5) Improve communication between superiors and subordinates, (6) A strong organisational culture of teamwork,

Advertising sales departments' top management level staff were interviewed in order to understand the human resource practices in their departments. However, their deputies were interviewed whenever any one of them was unavailable. Respondents were asked the same questions in relation to their conceptions about the success of news organisations and the current situation about human resource management practices in order to discover their organisation's sustained competitive advantages and disadvantages.

The principal categories emerging from management level staff's statements about their company's human resource management perceptions and practices were: (1) Journalism performance underpins sales performance, (2) Improve sales personnel's competencies, (3) A family-like workplace at UDN, (4) Optimise HRM practices. These categories sets are discussed below.

Four advertising sales personnel were interviewed in order to understand their perceptions in their departments. Respondents were asked the same questions in relation to their conceptions about the success of news organisations and the current situation about human resource management practices in order to discover their organisation's sustained competitive advantages and disadvantages.

The principal categories emerging from non-management level advertising sales staff's statements about their company's human resource management perceptions and practices were: (1) Confidence in their organisation, (2) Training programmes: provide customised products, (3) Supportive and understanding superiors are always important, (4) A combination of bureaucratic and clan culture, (5) Optimise staffing in a lean organisation.

The in-depth interviews with management level and non-management level staff provided a large amount of valuable information and good insights into the nature of their

work at a quality newspaper group in Taiwan.

Some journalists regarded newspaper as just another business. Although the business performance of media companies is evaluated mainly by sales, advertising revenue, and profits (Croteau & Hoynes, 2006:1), yet in other aspects, political influence and public opinion diversity earned even higher value than making profit.

More importantly, interview results conform that the 'market-oriented, reader-friendly journalism' trend (Underwood, 1993:118-19) "led to a decline in journalism quality and journalists' morale at the same time" (Lawe Davies, 1999:57). If a media organisation is focused on making profit, they should be aware that the impact on journalism quality and staff's morale will ultimately result in declining profit, too.

Respondents showed their loyalty and commitment to the UDN group, these were reflected on their pride in working for UDN. A majority of respondents claimed there was no better organisation to work for in the same industry other than the UDN.

Similarly, while employees in the advertising departments within the UDN group still regarded the 'quality press' as the essential factor in making a successful news organisation. However, the updated knowledge and creativities of marketing services competence cannot lag behind improving an old media group's sustained competitive advantage.

In addition, organisational remuneration system contributed to attracting and retaining talented staff; organisational commitment, organisational culture, employee training, and the reward system were the most important indicators of the company's human resource management.

Table 4 Summary of Human Resource Management Strengths

DEPARTMENT	STRENGTHS
Editorial	Journalism performance.
department	Talented journalists (experienced journalists, tacit knowledge)
management staff	High organisational commitment.
	<ul> <li>Organisational culture of teamwork.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Good personal relationships.</li> </ul>
Editorial	Brand equity and high 'quality' journalistic performance.
department	• Employee training and development played the role of
non-management	retaining talented workforce, and maintaining organisational
staff	performance.
	Intrinsic reward from social influence and organisational
	success.
	• Motivation and job satisfaction (enjoyed more job autonomy.
	Organisational culture (a supportive climate and teamwork
	culture).
	• Integrated database as a great support to journalists' work.
Advertising and	<ul> <li>Organisational culture (a family-like workplace).</li> </ul>
sales departments	
management staff	
Advertising and	<ul> <li>Agreement on "quality press can make profit as well".</li> </ul>
sales departments	<ul> <li>Move slowly, but sturdy.</li> </ul>
non-management	
staff	

Table 5 Summary of Human Resource Management Weaknesses

DEPARTMENT	WEAKNESSES
Editorial	• Management function had been ignored for long especially in
department	the editorial departments.
management staff	<ul> <li>The age gap between young and old journalists.</li> </ul>
	• Managers had inadequate management ability or attention
	because they valued themselves as the "literati" rather than
	business managers.
	• Journalistic leaders and directors need more management
	training.
	• Quest for better human resource allocation.

Table 5 Summary of Human Resource Management Weaknesses (continued)

Department	Weaknesses
Editorial	Market-orientation strategy lowered job satisfaction and
department	journalistic autonomy.
non-management	Gap between junior and senior journalistic staff.
staff	Journalists without administrative tasks complained about
	their workload.
	<ul> <li>An increasing need for survival as a threat to journalism.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Declining employee satisfaction.</li> </ul>
	• Survival as a criterion of success—a fundamental and critical
	issue.
	• Employee regarded training as a burden.
Advertising and	Departmental egoism.
sales departments	Sales personnel lack updated competency.
management staff	Obedient employees to some extent lack of creativity and
	innovation.
	Not fairly paid.
Advertising and	Did not foster and train advertising personnel.
sales departments	• Product placement in news coverage impact news objectivity.
non-management	Employee training.
staff	<ul> <li>Need supportive and understanding superiors.</li> </ul>
	• Relying too much on news performance, ignored the AE's
	training and competency, and incentive.
	<ul> <li>Optimising staff levels in a lean organisation.</li> </ul>

# 7. Discussion and Conclusion

The central theme of this research is to explore to what extent media organisations see 'human capital' as the most important resource of a news organisation, and the extent to which human capital is deployed to achieve 'sustained competitive advantage' by Taiwanese news media.

This study has addressed a number of key research questions relating to how media companies in Taiwan practice HRM in order to obtain sustained competitive advantage. Research questions are restated below and answered one by one.

RQ 1: Following Taiwan's media 'liberalisation', to what extent do news organisations in Taiwan recognise that they serve public interest and commercial goals in a potentially contradictory relationship?

News media, especially the press, always carry the role of improving political

democracy, but when they encounter problems that threaten the media company's survival, are there any conflicting aims? With the advent of new media competition, a media company should achieve its role of social responsibility on the one hand, and seek profit for sustaining itself on the other.

The liberalisation of Taiwan happened virtually overnight and news organisations in Taiwan recognise that 'serving the public interest' is an ideal goal. However, when media firms face a freer and more competitive marketplace within and between different media platforms, there was also a need to pursue the balance between journalistic and commercial goals. This has been a harsh challenge.

As a consequence of media liberalisation, old established media companies such as the United Daily News group cannot be protected as an oligopoly by a regulatory framework unless HRM is given sufficient attention. In the beginning of the media liberalisation, media companies used high salaries and benefits to retain and attract talent. However, when the sales gradually went down from 1999, a majority of media managers showed a greater propensity to pursue commercial goals rather than the quality of journalism. This phenomenon confirms Potter's (2005:180) argument on media operation, "as a business, profit is the payoff or reward for doing business". The arrival of a tabloid newspaper Apple Daily in 2002 which gradually became the top selling newspaper in 2006, threatened journalism practices. Consequently, serving the public interest has become merely a slogan and the practice of journalistic quality was left behind, at least, in most of the Taiwanese news organisations. Not surprisingly, when survival became a central issue in the media industry, almost all media companies adopted diverse HR strategies, treating staff as a cost rather than capital. It is noteworthy to point out that the central value of the news organisations is grounded in their social influence and important role in a democratic society. For that reason, serving the public interest is not only an obligation, but also can be considered as an access to gain "the potential to exert political or social influence through their media." (Bates, 1998:80)

RQ2: Do Taiwanese media organisations see 'human capital' as the most important resource of a news organisation?

The research findings showed that journalists and advertising sales staff were both considered by media managers as major 'human capital'. Traditionally, journalists are recognised as the single element of a news organisation's talent pool.

However, the shifting of media market structure has dramatically changed the conduct of Taiwanese media companies as well as the role of journalists in their organisations. In addition to journalists, following the trend of market orientation and profit maximising, increasing attention has been paid to the commercial staff, namely, advertising personnel. It was recognised by media companies that advertising sales staff's personal relationships with key clients were critical to the advertising performance.

Moreover, their creativity and innovation are essential competencies to generate news organisations' lifeblood, advertising revenue. The shifting from editorial centred to commercial centred strategies has dragged media executives' attention to non-journalistic workers, which in turn, has impacted on journalistic practices. In this light, the definition of 'human capital' in media companies not only refers to journalistic workers, but also includes advertising sales personnel.

RQ3: To what extent is 'human capital' deployed and implemented by Taiwanese news media to achieve 'sustained competitive advantage'?

In addition to journalists, advertising sales personnel were included in the talent pool by news organisations. The view of human resources as a pool of capital implies a change in the perception of costs in media companies' human resource management practices. If human resources are a source through which managers can develop a sustained competitive advantage for news organisations, then these costs might be treated as an investment. The investment will generate revenue in the long term.

#### 8. Recommendations for future researches

The purpose of this study was to examine human resources as a source of sustained competitive advantage from the standpoint of the firm. Using the theoretical concepts from the resource-based view of the firm proposed by Wernerfelt (1984) and Barney (1991), this research proved that human resources can be a source of sustained competitive advantage for media firms because they meet the criteria of being valuable, rare, inimitable and non-substitutable. One can conclude that as the media industry is a cultural and knowledge industry, a differentiation strategy is the best strategy adopted by media companies rather than a cost leadership strategy. In addition, human resources are characterised by causal ambiguity, social complexity and unique historical conditions. Competing firms cannot successfully imitate human resource practices to obtain the same sustained competitive advantage. In this sense, human resources are always a potential source of sustained competitive advantage (Wright, 1998).

This study adopted a qualitative research approach, examining journalists and advertising personnel in two Taiwanese media groups through in-depth interviews with management level staff and non-management level staff in both editorial departments and advertising sales departments. Further research is suggested to look at human resource management by examining other media companies in Taiwan in order to obtain a broad perspective. Besides, study in most of the media workforce especially the non-management level staff would be helpful to formulate HR policies and strategies. Adopting more in-depth qualitative approaches, ethnography, for example, media

Sustained Competitive Advantage of News Organisations—Research on Human
Resource Management of UDN Group
companies could explore more insights of the HRM practices in Taiwanese media
companies.

This study provides researchers and media managers with information regarding how to develop their human capital within the context of the human resource management system. Proof of these relationships should provide media managers with information that will guide the implementation of human resource management practices that will positively influence the performance of their employees and ultimately result in gaining news organisations' sustained competitive advantage. Additionally, researchers may use this information to build consensus regarding the measurement of human resource management systems and the firm's performance in media organisations.

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# 新聞媒體競爭優勢與人力資源管理關係 之研究—以聯合報系為例

# 蔡佩穎<sup>1</sup>、陳世民<sup>2</sup>

#### 《摘要》

本研究目的為了解台灣媒體組織之人力資源管理與競爭優勢之關係,並以聯合報系為個案研究對象。

研究問題有三: (1)台灣媒體開放後,新聞媒體在公共利益及商業利益間的 衝突認知為何? (2)台灣新聞媒體重視 "人力資源"的程度為何? (3)台灣新聞 媒體如何配置人力資源以取得競爭優勢?

本研究使用質化研究方法以了解人力資源管理指標與新聞媒體競爭優勢間 的關係。個案研究方法以半結構開放式問卷深度訪談新聞及廣告部的主管與非主 管人員,進而了解該公司人力資源管理政策及施行情況。

本研究發現,聯合報系在媒體激烈競爭市場環境下,不得不採取商業導向策略,但員工仍對組織在新聞專業表現及社會影響力有高度肯定。該公司的社會影響力、經驗豐富的資深記者、和諧員工關係以及員工的高度組織認同成為聯合報系重要的人力資源優勢。然而該組織如何妥善進行人力資源"新陳代謝",以及加強業務部門員工的職能,也是該報系形成競爭優勢的最大挑戰。

關鍵字: 競爭優勢、人力資源管理、媒體管理、聯合報系

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# 影響免費線上遊戲使用因素之研究

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#### 《摘要》

由於網路寬頻的技術進步,帶動了線上遊戲的蓬勃發展,但是近幾年線上遊戲的市場已逐漸趨於飽和,加上遊戲的同質性高,使得線上遊戲成長率下滑。遊戲廠商為了另尋其他獲利策略,推出了免費費制度的線上遊戲,只靠販賣遊戲中的道具或寶物,來吸引遊戲玩家的注目。此種新型營運方式,成敗尚未知數,但卻也造成了線上遊戲市場的動盪。

因此本研究為了瞭解影響玩家使用免費線上遊戲的因素為何,以科技接受模式 (Technology Acceptance Model; TAM)為研究之理論基礎,並延伸其它構面包括 了系統品質、遊戲品質、社會影響、知覺娛樂、知覺犧牲與個人創新特質,進行實 證性研究。透過網路問卷的調查,總共回收共486位玩家資料。

研究結果發現,影響免費線上遊戲玩家的使用意願為使用態度、系統品質、知覺娛樂、知覺犧牲與個人創新特質,其解釋力高達 71%;而影響使用態度的因素則為知覺有用、知覺娛樂與個人創新特質。知覺易用也如科技接受模式理論的假設一般會影響知覺有用,但知覺有用卻不會影響使用意願。最後所有影響因素中,以知覺娛樂對使用意願的影響效果最大,可見玩家使用免費線上遊戲最大的考量因素在於遊戲是否可以給他有趣及好玩的知覺感受。

關鍵詞:線上遊戲、收費模式、科技接受模式、結構方程模式

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# 壹、緒論

#### 一、前言

根據資策會 MIC 於 2006 年 6 月公佈的資料顯示,我國目前上網人數已經高達 968 萬人(資策會,2006),其中,網友們最常使用的網路娛樂前三名分別是線上遊戲, 線上音樂以及部落格。

由此可知,隨著網際網路的風行和寬頻上網的普及,消費者們更加依賴網路所能提供的服務,尤其希望網路經營者能夠提供更佳多元的網路娛樂服務,而線上遊戲就是在此潮流下迅速發展的一項產業。台灣在2000年由華義國際與遊戲橘子率先引進韓國線上遊戲「石器時代」與「天堂」後,迅速獲得玩家喜愛,也使其他遊戲業者紛紛進入此塊市場一同競爭,使台灣線上遊戲的市場迅速擴大。資策會(2006)也預測,台灣線上遊戲市場可在2007年時突破95億新台幣(見圖1),由此可知線上遊戲市場規模正不斷呈大幅度的拓展狀態。

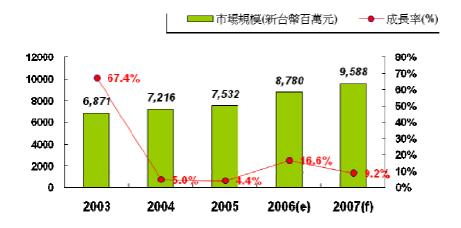


圖 1-1 台灣線上遊戲市場規模

資料來源:資策會,2006。

近幾年來由於線上遊戲的發展成長迅速,再加上遊戲同質性太高,使得線上遊戲市場已逐漸趨於飽和,2004年至2005年間,成長率從5%掉至4.4%。面臨市場如此競爭的情況下,遊戲業者在經營上面臨了艱難地挑戰,必須另尋其它獲利策略來維持競爭性,因此有遊戲業者推出了免收取月租費的線上遊戲,企圖吸引遊戲玩家的注目。

此種新型態的線上遊戲,即是玩家不需要支付遊戲的月租費仍可以進行線上遊戲的遊玩,且遊戲軟體本身也是免費下載的,而遊戲廠商的獲利來源則是靠販賣遊戲內虛擬寶物和道具。由於市場上統稱此型態的線上遊戲為「免費線上遊戲」,因此

本研究在此也稱此型態的線上遊戲爲免費線上遊戲。

#### 二、研究動機與目的

儘管免費線上遊戲的推出不過只有二至三年的時間,但卻對整個線上遊戲市場造成不小的動盪,許多遊戲廠商紛紛捨棄了原有收取月費的制度,改以推出收取道具費用的免費線上遊戲,期望以這種低價競爭來大幅拓展市佔率,甚至有遊戲廠商把旗下當紅的月費制線上遊戲改成免費版本進行二度行銷,雖然月費制的線上遊戲並沒有馬上被市場淘汰,但僅存的月費制線上遊戲也只剩幾款以往就已經打響品牌名聲的知名遊戲。因此免費線上遊戲儼然已經成爲台灣目前線上遊戲的主流。

免費線上遊戲收費模式不同於以往使用者付費的概念,意即玩家如果不想花錢購買遊戲內的道具或是虛擬寶物,依然可以繼續玩遊戲,且帳號不會因此被停權而無法進行遊玩。然而照道理來說,使用者既然可以彈性地運用玩遊戲的金額,遊戲廠商的獲利應該會減少才是,但事實上遊戲廠商卻因爲免費線上遊戲的關係獲利更勝以往,根據金鼎投顧(2006)的資料顯示,中華網龍在2006年5月時推出了免費線上遊戲「黃易群俠傳」,其在9月的單月營收超過了1億元,是2005年同期的5.91倍,可見許多玩家願意花錢購買遊戲道具,並支持此種收費制度的存在。這種獲利方式或許在數位內容產品上是一種革新也是突破,雖然虛擬道具需要花錢購買才能獲取,但遊戲本質基本上是完全免費的,這不僅改變了線上遊戲生態,也有別於傳統電子商務的收費方式。

有鑑於免費線上遊戲所造成的特殊現象,產生了本研究想要研究免費線上遊戲的動機。而本研究的目的是欲瞭解影響玩家使用免費線上遊戲的因素爲何,以及這群玩家其基本結構與使用行爲爲何,因此以 Davis(1989)所提出的「科技接受模式」(Technology Acceptance Model,TAM)爲本研究之理論基礎。然而本研究認爲,影響玩家使用免費線上遊戲一定還有其它的潛在因素,所以將延伸 TAM 的構面,來對免費線上遊戲進行研究。

# 貳、文獻探討

#### 一、免費線上遊戲

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造成遊戲廠商會推出免費線上遊戲的原因,除了因爲整體線上遊戲市場趨於飽和造成了成長率下滑之外,另一項主要原因就是發生了玩家們私下進行現金交易虛擬寶物。

線上遊戲玩家私下進行虛擬寶物的交易已有一段時間,而許多遊戲廠商認爲此種以現金交易的舉動,會破壞了遊戲的平衡性與耐玩度,因此都明文規定玩家禁止以現金將在遊戲中所獲得之虛擬寶物或虛擬貨幣轉賣給他人。然而根據知名遊戲網站巴哈姆特在2004年3月對線上遊戲玩家所做的調查,有56.41%的玩家對虛擬寶物現金交易的行爲是有興趣的,且有42.75%是贊同線上虛擬寶物拍賣網站存在的。因此虛擬寶物的現金交易不但已無法阻擋,也已經成爲了一個龐大的市場利益,因此有遊戲廠商開始思索與其禁止此種交易行爲,倒不如從虛擬寶物交易市場中尋求可以獲利的方式,因此誕生了免費線上遊戲這種新機制的線上遊戲。

台灣第一款只收取道具費用的免費線上遊戲,是 2005 年時由數碼戲胞所代理的「爆爆王」(原名爲彈水阿給,現在代理權也已經移轉至遊戲橘子)。「爆爆王」的出現,不但改變了台灣線上遊戲的遊玩生態,也改變了遊戲廠商原有的獲利模式。

#### (二)、 発費線上遊戲收費模式

傳統的線上遊戲,其收費模式是販賣遊戲點數卡和包月卡,意即玩家付完遊戲 月租費之後,在這一個月內可以不限時間與次數來玩遊戲。然而免費線上遊戲的遊 戲軟體不僅可以網路上免費下載,也不限制玩家玩遊戲的時間。但是這並不代表此 遊戲是完全免費的,而是遊戲官網和遊戲內皆設有虛擬商城販賣虛擬寶物和道具。 如欲購買這些道具,則需要先在網路上購買遊戲公司的儲值點數卡,然後再依購買 的遊戲道具金額進行儲值卡點數的扣款。如圖 2-1:



雖然不購買虛擬寶物和道具也可進行遊戲,但某些遊戲道具常有一些獨特性,例如特殊樣式的服飾(讓玩家的角色外型有別於他人)、增加升等級速度、移動速度變快等效果,這些遊戲道具雖有獨特性但卻不會破壞遊戲平衡,也就是玩家並不會因爲購買這些道具而提升破關能力,造成遊戲角色間能力的失衡。而每樣道具折合台幣介於9至99元,以積少成多的概念經營,玩家反而常常在不知不覺中消費超過月費制所付的費用。這種賺取道具錢的收費模式,獲利更勝以往只收月費的收費模式,所以造成許多遊戲廠商一窩風的跟進,改用免費遊戲來吸引更多的線上遊戲玩家。

金鼎投顧網站於2006年時整理了台灣當前熱門線上遊戲的收費模式,從表1可以看出,熱門的13款線上遊戲中(按照同時上線人數做排名),就有8款是只收取道具費的免費線上遊戲。由此可知,目前免費線上遊戲的確已經成爲台灣線上遊戲市場的主流。

表2-1台灣熱門線上遊戲收費模式

	軟體廠商	同時上線人數	收費方式			
天堂 I	遊戲橘子	178,000	包月制:369元/月			
<del></del>			計時制: 20 元/12 小時			
黃易群俠傳	智冠/網龍	150,000	賣道具			
楓之谷	遊戲橘子	132,000	賣道具			
			包月制:450	元/月		
魔獸世界	智冠/智凡迪	전/智凡迪   100,000	計時制: 150	計時制:150 元/30 小時		
			300 元/60 小時			
/i 4克/走三八	左口与了 / <del>立</del> 广主人 6 白	10000	包月制: 299 元/月			
仙境傳說	智冠/新幹線	100,000	計時制:6元/1小時			
爆爆王	遊戲橘子	70,000	賣道具			
<u> </u>	**************************************		包月制:480	元/月		
天堂 II	遊戲橘子	70,000	計時制:25 元	元/12 小時		
卡巴拉島	智冠/網龍	60,000	賣道具			
熱血江湖	華義	50,000	賣道具			
人民兴化生		40.000	計時賣道具	包月制:350 元/月		
金庸群俠傳	智心/網龍	48,000	並行	計時制: 12 元/2 小時		

三國群英傳	智冠/新幹線	46,000	賣道具
劍俠情緣 2	智冠/新幹線	25,000	賣道具
漂流幻境	智冠/網龍	22,000	賣道具

資料來源: 金鼎投顧、本研究自行整理。

#### 二、科技接受模式

科技接受模式(Technology Acceptance Model, TAM)是 1986 年由 Fred Davis 在其博士論文中所提出,是以理性行爲理論(Theory of Reasoned Action, TRA)爲基礎發展出來的,目的在發展出一個用來評估和預測使用者對新的資訊科技系統接受的工具(洪新原、梁定澎、張嘉銘,2005)。TAM 捨棄了TRA 中的主觀規範,並以自我效能理論(self-efficacy)與成本效益觀點(cost-benefit paradigm),導入了影響態度的兩個重要信念:知覺有用性(perceived usefulness, PU)與知覺易用性(perceived ease of use, PE)。

在 TAM 中,知覺有用性是指個人相信使用特定之科技或資訊系統,可以增加工作績效之程度;而知覺易用性指個人使用新科技或資訊系統時,能迅速學會操作或使用的容易程度(Davis, 1989)。

TAM 的概念是個人實際使用行爲會受到其意願的影響;個人的使用意願則會受到態度以及知覺有用性所影響;對系統的態度會被有用性與易用性所影響;而易用性也會對有用性造成影響。此外,個人對系統的知覺有用性與知覺易用性也會受到外生變數(系統特色、使用者特質、或其它)的影響(見圖 2-2)。由於免費線上遊戲屬於娛樂科技的產物,因此本研究決定以 TAM 爲理論基礎,來對免費線上遊戲進行研究。

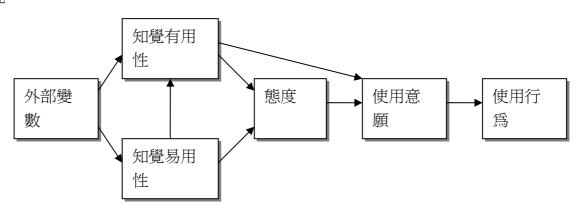


圖 2-2 科技接受模式架構圖

資料來源: Davis, 1989。

#### 三、購買免費線上遊戲道具延伸影響因素

本研究是以 TAM 作爲理論基礎,企圖找尋影響免費線上遊戲的使用因素。然而根據 Davis(1989)和 Davis et al.(1989)的研究結果中發現, TAM 對使用意願的解釋能力,會因不同的資訊系統與環境時間點下產生不同的值(R2=0.47-0.52)。Legris et al.(2003)也整理出目前的 TAM 只能解釋 40%的資訊系統的使用(洪新原、粱定澎、張嘉銘,2005)。因此有許多以 TAM 爲理論基礎的研究,傾向結合不同的理論進行構面的擴充,以有效增加 TAM 的解釋能力。Lee et al.(2003) 在整理過去 TAM 的相關研究後指出, TAM 未來值得更進一步探討的重點方向爲加入更多的變數。因此本研究除了 TAM 基本的構面影響(知覺有用、知覺易用)外,另外增加了認爲會影響玩家購買免費線上遊戲虛擬道具的構面,企圖增加 TAM 對使用者行爲意願的解釋能力。以下對延伸構面之定義做簡單之介紹。

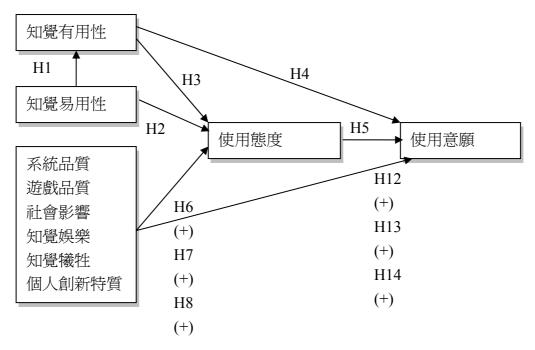
- (一)、系統品質(System Quality):系統品質是指一個系統的穩定程度跟效能(DeLone & McLean, 1992)。
- (二)、社會影響(Social Influence)Rice et al. (1990) 定義社會影響指的是在社會情境下,與人們互動而被影響的程度。Fisher & Price(1992)也指出,當人們要購買新產品時,其他人的意見會影響他們的購買決定。
- (三)、遊戲品質(Game Quality) 免費線上遊戲的故事內容、畫質音效與娛樂性的優劣程度(林子凱,2001;林偉盛,2004)。
- (四)、知覺娛樂(Perceived Playfulness)Moon & Kim(2001) 定義知覺娛樂是指個人在採取特定行爲或執行特定活動時主觀感受到的樂趣,而知覺娛樂可分成三個面向,分別是專注度、好奇度以及趣味性。
- (五)、知覺犧牲(Perceived Sacrifice)Zeithaml (1988) 認爲知覺犧牲是消費者爲了獲得某商品或服務所必須犧牲的貨幣或非貨幣支出。
- (六)、個人創新特質(Personal Innovation)Rogers(1995)認為創新力就是個人採用新事物早於他人的程度。而個人創新特質則可用「個人冒險性」與「新科技擁有量」來做衡量。

# **参、研究方法**

#### 一、研究架構

本研究是以科技接受模式(TAM)為理論基礎,並延伸了系統品質、社會影響、

知覺娛樂與知覺犧牲四項構面,企圖瞭解影響免費線上遊戲玩家使用免費線上遊戲收費機制的因素,因此形成了圖 3-1 的研究架構圖。



**圖** 3-1 研究架構圖

資料來源:本研究整理

# 二、 假設檢定

本研究依據 TAM 的理論架構,外加參考了有關 TAM 的延伸研究,提出了共 17 項研究假設:

表 3-1 假設檢定說明表

假設說明		假設說明		
知覺易用會對知覺有用有正向影響關係。	H10	知覺犧牲會對使用態度有負向影響關係。		
知覺易用會對使用態度有正向影響關係。	H11	個人創新特質會對使用態度有正向影響關係。		
知覺有用會對使用態度有正向影響關係。	H12	系統品質會對使用意願有正向影響關係。		
知覺有用會對使用意願有正向影響關係。	H13	遊戲品質會對使用意願有正向影響關係。		
使用態度會對使用意願有正向影響關係。	H14	社會影響會對使用意願有正向影響關係。		
系統品質會對使用態度有正向影響關係。	H15	知覺娛樂會對使用意願有正向影響關係。		
遊戲品質會對使用態度有正向影響關係。	H16	知覺犧牲會對使用意願有負向影響關係。		
社會影響會對使用態度有正向影響關係。	H17	個人創新特質會對使用意願有正向影響關係。		
知覺娛樂會對使用態度有正向影響關係。				
	知覺易用會對知覺有用有正向影響關係。 知覺易用會對使用態度有正向影響關係。 知覺有用會對使用態度有正向影響關係。 知覺有用會對使用意願有正向影響關係。 使用態度會對使用意願有正向影響關係。 系統品質會對使用態度有正向影響關係。 遊戲品質會對使用態度有正向影響關係。	知覺易用會對知覺有用有正向影響關係。 H10 知覺易用會對使用態度有正向影響關係。 H11 知覺有用會對使用態度有正向影響關係。 H12 知覺有用會對使用意願有正向影響關係。 H13 使用態度會對使用意願有正向影響關係。 H14 系統品質會對使用態度有正向影響關係。 H15 遊戲品質會對使用態度有正向影響關係。 H16 社會影響會對使用態度有正向影響關係。 H16		

資料來源:本研究整理

#### 三、研究設計

#### (一)、問券調査法

免費線上遊戲的遊玩與購買道具必須透過網路連線才能進行,因此本研究認為會玩免費線上遊戲的玩家必定是對網路操作有熟悉度,所以本研究的調查方式是採取網路問卷調查法。問卷設計分成三大部分。第一部分為「人口基本資料」;第二部份為「免費線上遊戲使用行為」;第三部分為「影響免費線上遊戲使用因素」(見附錄)。

然而網路問卷的可信度常遭到質疑,包括了缺乏抽樣架構與網路使用人口不具母體代表性。但 Hewson(2003)等學者認為,並非所有的研究議題都是針對一般大眾,而是著重於某些特定族群,如果網際網路的運用能夠與研究的群體具有相關性,則網路調查不失為傳統隨機抽樣方法之外的另一種選擇。在執行上,李政忠(2004)建議將網路問卷之連結張貼在調查對象比較常使用的網站、討論群組、BBS、或是聊天室,如此調查的結果將較具可信度。

因此本研究選擇將問卷張貼在遊戲網站以及電子佈告欄(BBS)的各個免費線上遊戲討論板上,供瀏覽者自願性填寫,張貼問卷連結的位置以著名的遊戲網站與遊戲論壇爲主,包括了:批踢踢實業坊(bbs://ptt.cc)、巴哈姆特(http://www.gamer.com.tw)、遊戲基地(http://www.gamebase.com)、Hinet遊戲網(http://games.hinet.net)。張貼時間從2007年4月11日至4月25日,爲期兩週。

#### (二)、變項之衡量

根據研究架構,表 3-2 列出了知覺有用、知覺易用、使用態度、使用意願、系統品質、遊戲品質、社會影響、知覺娛樂、知覺犧牲與個人創新特質等構面的衡量題項,衡量方式是採取李克特(Likert)五點尺度量表法。

表 3-2 各構面衡量之題項

因素	題項代號	問卷題目
知覺易用	PE1	我認爲免費線上遊戲的操控介面是很容易學習的
	PE2	我覺得免費線上遊戲是很容易玩的
知覺有用	PU1	玩免費線上遊戲可以有效地滿足我玩遊戲的目的
	PU2	玩免費線上遊戲可以很容易達到我玩遊戲的目的
系統品質	SQ1	免費線上遊戲的連線品質很穩定,不會有斷線或是延遲(LAG)的現象

	1	
	SO2	<b>免費線上遊戲的資料傳輸很安全,能保護玩家在遊戲的資料不會被</b>
	SQ2	竊取,例如:寶物、金錢
	SQ3	<b>免費線上遊戲安全措施良好</b>
	SQ4	<b>免費線上遊戲在杜絕外掛程式措施上施行良好</b>
	GQ1	<b>免費線上遊戲的風格和故事內容良好</b>
遊戲品質	GQ2	<b>免費線上遊戲的畫質音效良好</b>
	GQ3	<b>免費線上遊戲的娛樂性良好,例如:任務、活動</b>
	SI1	我玩免費線上遊戲會觀看周遭的人是否也在玩免費線上遊戲
	SI2	我玩免費線上遊戲多半會參考家人和朋友的意見
社會影響	SI3	我會受到媒體的大幅報導而去玩免費線上遊戲
	SI4	我會受到遊戲公司大量廣告的影響而去玩其發行的免費線上遊戲
	PL1	我認爲玩免費線上遊戲是一件有趣的事
知覺娛樂	PL2	我認爲我是因好奇心而去玩免費線上遊戲
	PL3	我認爲我玩免費線上遊戲會非常專注
	PS1	玩免費線上遊戲會花掉我很多時間
知覺犧牲	PS2	玩免費線上遊戲會花掉我很多精力
	PS3	購買免費線上遊戲的虛擬寶物和道具很耗費金錢
	AT1	我對免費線上遊戲有好感
使用態度	AT2	我喜歡玩免費線上遊戲
	AT3	我認爲免費線上遊戲是個很好的發展
使用意願	BI1	我認爲玩免費線上遊戲是值得的
法甲辛阿	BI2	我將會繼續玩免費線上遊戲
使用意願	BI3	我會推薦別人來玩免費線上遊戲
	PI1	我常會注意新科技產品
	PI2	我喜歡嘗試新科技並介紹給我的朋友
個人創新	PI3	我很樂意學習新的事物和想法
特質	PI4	我覺得自己是一個具有冒險精神的人
	PI5	我對新科技產品的發展趨勢很有興趣
	PI6	我常會被詢問有關新科技產品的問題

#### (三)、資料分析方式

本研究在問卷回收後,採用計量方式來進行資料的分析與假設檢定。可分爲基本分析及整體模式分析兩部份,在基本分析方面爲敘述性統計分析,是以統計軟體 SPSS11 進行分析;而在整體模式方面包括驗證性因素分析及結構方程模式分析,是以統計軟體 LISREL8.54 進行分析。

#### 1.敘述性統計分析

敘述性統計分析是用來說明樣本基本的結構。本研究以敘述性統計方法將玩家 的「人口統計變數」與「使用行爲變數」加以描述。

#### 2. 驗證性因素分析(Confirmatory Factor Analysis, CFA)

驗證性因素分析旨在確認所觀察的測量變項(observed variables)是否能將潛在變項(latent variables)精確地衡量出來,在結構方程模式中是屬於衡量模式的部分。進行驗證性因素分析操作時,必須對假設模式的信效度進行檢驗,之後依據各項評鑑指標來衡量潛在變項與測量變項之間的關係是否具信效度。本研究根據 Bagozzi and Yi(1988)的建議,挑選三項最常用的指標來評鑑假設模式,分別爲個別項目信度 (Squared Multiple Correlation,SMC)、潛在變項組成信度(Composite Reliability,CR)與平均變異抽取量(Average Variance Extracted,AVE)。各指標說明如表 3-3 示。

表 3-3 信效度評鑑指標說明

信效度評鑑指標	說明與解釋
	各測量指標的信度反應了測量工具用於衡量研究構念時
伊见塔日/春帝	一致性的程度,運用 LISREL 模式分析時,各觀察變項
個別項目信度	的信度指標即為 R-Square 值,分析時 Squared Multiple
	Correlation(SMC)是否大於 0.5 來判斷。
海大绿巧如己后南	潛在變項的 CR 值是由其所有測量變項之信度所組成,
潛在變項組成信度	建議的判斷値爲 0.6 以上。
	AVE 是計算潛在變項之各測量變項對該潛在變項的平
潛在構念的平均變異抽取	均解釋能力。若 AVE 越高,表示該潛在變項有越高的
星里	信度以及收斂效度,建議 AVE 的標準値値應大於 0.5
	以上。

資料來源: 黃芳銘(2003)

#### 3. 結構方程式模式分析(Structural Equation Modeling, SEM)

爲了驗證各變項之間正向以及負向的直接影響關係,因此必須進行結構方程模式分析,其必須通過衡量模式信效度與整體模式適配度評鑑,才能證明各變項之間的因果關係具有解釋上之意義。衡量模式的信效度評鑑與 CFA 相同。整體模式適配度評鑑爲的是要衡量實際或觀察的投入(共變數或相關)矩陣與模式所預測的矩陣的一致性程度。Hair et al. (1998b)提出三項主要的模式適配度評鑑類型,包含:絕對適配度(Absolute Fit Measures)、增值適配度(Incremental Fit Measures)以及精簡適配度(Parsimonious Fit Measures)。在一般實務研究上,只要符合絕對適配度與增值適配度的指標即可(許晉龍 2003)。而整體模式適配度評鑑說明見表 3-4

表 3-4 整體模式適配度評鑑說明

類型	適用指標名稱	解釋	判斷値	建議學者
絕對適配度	卡方自由度比 (Chi-square/d.f., χ2/d.f)	觀察矩陣與理論估計矩陣之間 的合適度	<3	Hayduk (1987)
度	適配度指標 (Goodness of Fit Index,GFI)	理論模式可以解釋觀察資料的 程度,用來說明模式解釋力	>0.90	Scott( 1994 )
	標準化殘差平方根 (Standard Root Mean Square Residual,SRMR)	標準化的均方根殘差,是平均殘 差共變標準化的總和,用來標準 化研究者模式的整體殘差,以瞭 解殘差特性。		Hu & Bentler (1999)
	平均近似值誤差平方根 (Root Mean Square Error of Approximation,RMSEA)	近似誤差均方根,比卡方較不受 樣本數大小影響,研究者的模式 與飽和模式的差距,越小越好		Jarvenpaa et al (2000)
增值適配度	基準適配度指標 (Normed Fit Index,NFI)	模式基準合適尺度,比較假設模 型與獨立模型的卡方差異。	>0.90	Bentler & Bonett (1980)
	非基準適配度指標 (Non-Normed Fit Index, NNFI)	非規範適配指標,對規範適配指標(NFI)作自由度調整,用來 避免受樣本數大小影響。		Bentler & Bonett (1980)
	調整後適配度指標	GFI 受樣本影響很大,AGFI 可	>0.8	Scott( 1994 )

( .5	以調整 GFI 的大小,用來避免受 樣本數大小影響。		
比較適配度指標 (Comparative Fit Index,CFI)	模式比較適合度,假設模型與獨 立模型的非中央性差異	>0.90	Bagozzi & Yi (1988)
增值適配度指標 (Incremental Fit Index,IFI)	模式擴大合適尺度。		Bentler & Bonett (1980)

資料來源:蕭文龍(2007)、本研究整理

# 肆、資料分析

# 一、樣本結構分析

本研究總共回收 540 份問卷,有效問卷爲 486 份,有效率達 90%,受測者基本 資料如表 4-1 所示:

表 4-1 個人基本資料次數分配表

		次數分配	百分比 (%)
性 別	男	338	69.5
	女	148	30.5
年齡	15 歲以下	21	4.3
	15-19 歲	78	16.0
	20-24 歲	185	38.1
	25-29 歲	146	30.1
	30-34 歲	33	6.8
	35-39 歲	16	3.3
	40-44 歲	5	1.0
	45-49 歲	1	0.2
	50(含)歲 以上	1	0.2
教育程度	小學	7	1.4
程度	國中	26	5.3
	高中/高職	109	22.4
	專科	27	5.6
	大專/大 學院校	260	53.5
	研究所	56	11.5
	博士	1	0.2

		次數	百分比
		分配	(%)
平	15,000 元以下	266	54.7
均	15,001 - 25,000 元	49	10.1
收	25,001 - 35,000 元	89	18.3
入	35,001 - 45,000 元	50	10.3
	45,001 - 55,000 元	10	2.1
	55,001 - 65,000 元	5	1.0
	65,001 - 75,000 元	5	1.0
	75,001 - 85,000 元	1	0.2
7744	85,001 元以上	11	2.3
職業	製造業	51	10.5
	服務業	47	9.7
	資訊業	46	9.5
	金融保險不動產	11	2.3
	通信運輸	3	0.6
	傳播廣告公關	4	0.8
	軍公教研究人員	21	4.3
	自由業	9	1.9
	家管	3	0.6
	退休或待業	16	3.3
	學生	233	47.9
	其他	42	8.6

# 二、線上遊戲玩家使用行爲分析

受測者其使用行爲分析的資料結果如下表表 4-2 所示:

表 4-2 **免費線上遊戲使用行爲次數分配表** 

		次數	百分比
I,-Ee		分配	(%)
接觸兒	半年以內	55	11.3
實遊	半年至一年	88	18.1
戲時間	一年至二年	124	25.5
間	二年至三年	71	14.6
	三年以上	148	30.5
每次使	半小時以內	16	3.3
用 	1 小時	29	6.0
費線上	1-2 小時	70	14.4
遊戲時	2-3 小時	87	17.9
間	3-4 小時	97	20.0
	4-5 小時	60	12.3
	5-6 小時	37	7.6
	6-7 小時	22	4.5
	7 小時以上	68	14.0
每週	1 次(含)以下	34	7.0
使用	2-3 次	115	23.7
次數	4-6 次	154	31.7
~^	多於7次	183	37.6

		次數 分配	百分比 (%)
使用地點	家裡	421	
點	公司	7	1.4
	學校	31	6.4
	網咖	4	0.8
	其它	4	0.8
毎月	0元	212	43.6
購   買   発	100 元以下	86	17.7
費線上	101-200元	46	9.5
遊戲道	201-300 元	30	6.2
遊戲道具金額	301-400 元	31	6.4
	401-500 元	14	2.9
	501-600 元	12	2.5
	601-700 元	7	1.4
	701-800 元	7	1.4
	801-900 元	1	0.2
	901-1000 元	24	4.9
	1000 元以上	16	3.3

資料來源:本研究整理

在使用行為上,有30.5%的玩家接觸免費線上遊戲已經超過3年以上,其次為1-2年,佔了25.5%;在每次使用免費線上遊戲的時間最多為3-4小時,佔了20%,但仍有14%的玩家每次在玩免費線上遊戲時會超過7小時;有37.7%的人每週玩免費線上遊戲超過7次以上,可見幾乎是每一天都會玩到遊戲;玩遊戲的地點多是在家中,高達86.6%;受測的玩家中,有43.6%的玩家不曾付費購買過免費線上遊戲的虛擬寶物與道具,而在付費購買過免費線上遊戲道具的玩家中,其每個月在購買道具的金額上以1-100元最多,佔了17.7%,不過仍有3.3%的少部分玩家願意一個月花費超過1000元以上購買免費線上遊戲的道具,甚至有玩家填答一個月花費在購買道具的金額超過了3000元,由此可知,免費制的線上遊戲對於遊戲廠商來說仍是可以獲利的。

#### 三、研究構面之敘述性統計分析

本研究各研究構面之敘述性統計分析見表 4-3。

表 4-3 研究構面之敘述性統計量

潛在變項	平均數	標準差
知覺易用	3.82	0.88
知覺有用	3.83	0.83
系統品質	2.17	1.07
遊戲品質	3.47	0.80
社會影響	3.09	1.02
知覺娛樂	3.71	0.87
知覺犧牲	3.89	0.95
使用態度	3.64	0.89
使用意願	3.47	0.87
個人創新特質	3.71	0.88

資料來源:本研究整理

由表 4-3 中可以看出,「知覺犧牲」所得的平均分數 3.89 爲最高,顯示玩家們普 遍同意玩免費線上遊戲會對貨幣或非貨幣支出造成犧牲;至於「系統品質」所得的 平均分數 2.17 爲最低,顯示了玩家們並不同意免費線上遊戲有提供良好的系統品 質。此外,「系統品質」的標準差爲 1.07 顯示相對較大,表示玩家們對於免費線上 遊戲系統品質的看法較不一致,其他指標的標準差相對較小,表示玩家們對於其他

#### 指標的看法較一致。

#### 四、驗證性因素分析

#### (一)、 因素負荷量與顯著性分析

本研究因素負荷量與顯著性分析之結果見表 4-4:

表 4-4 各變項之因素負荷量與 t 值表

因素	測量變項	標準化因 素負荷量	t-value		因素	測量變項	標準化因 素負荷量	t-value
知覺	PE1	0.89	18.43		रून छ्डा	PS1	0.83	18.44
易用	PE2	0.83	17.25		知覺	PS2	0.96	21.42
知覺有	PU1	0.76	16.74		犧牲	PS3	0.34	7.42
用	PU2	0.70	15.35		<i>/</i> → □□	AT1	0.89	24.22
	SQ1	0.48	10.84		使用	AT2	0.90	24.67
系統	SQ2	0.89	23.43		態度	AT3	0.60	14.00
品質	SQ3	0.95	25.90		使用	BI1	0.79	19.75
	SQ4	0.55	12.75			BI2	0.84	21.47
\+\-\\\-\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	GQ1	0.80	18.83		意願	BI3	0.67	15.71
遊戲	GQ2	0.77	17.87			PI1	0.88	24.18
品質	GQ3	0.68	15.43			PI2	0.90	25.10
	SI1	0.30	6.38		個人創	PI3	0.80	21.06
社會	SI2	0.36	7.73		新特質	PI4	0.72	17.84
影響	SI3	0.93	20.60		PI5	0.89	24.75	
	SI4	0.84	18.76			PI6	0.65	15.80
<b>左口</b> [2]	PL1	0.87	20.10					
知覺娛樂	PL2	0.32	6.61					
然术	PL3	0.59	13.06					

資料來源:本研究整理

由表 4-4 可以發現,各測量變項其 t 值絕對值都大於 1.96,因此達到顯著水準,表示該參數具有統計上的意義,整個問卷的測量品質良好,各題項的適切性頗高。 (二)、信效度分析

# 本研究信效度分析結果見表 4-5

表 4-5 信效度分析表

潛在變項	觀察變項	因素負荷量	測量誤差値	SMC	CR	AVE
	PE1	0.89	0.21	0.79		
知覺易用	PE2	0.83	0.32	0.68	0.848	0.735
L. Market	PU1	0.76	0.42	0.58		0.535
知覺有用	PU2	0.70	0.51	0.49	0.696	
	SQ1	0.48	0.77	0.23		
不处口所	SQ2	0.89	0.21	0.79		
系統品質	SQ3	0.95	0.10	0.90	0.822	0.555
	SQ4	0.55	0.70	0.30		
遊戲品質	GQ1	0.80	0.36	0.64		0.563
	GQ2	0.77	0.41	0.59	0.794	
	GQ3	0.68	0.54	0.46		
<b>二Ⅰ ☆ 日/ ◇自/</b>	SI1	0.30	0.91	0.09		0.447
	SI2	0.36	0.87	0.13	0.727	
社會影響	SI3	0.93	0.14	0.86		
	SI4	0.84	0.29	0.71		
	PL1	0.87	0.24	0.76		0.400
知覺娛樂	PL2	0.32	0.90	0.10	0.637	
	PL3	0.59	0.66	0.34		
	PS1	0.83	0.31	0.69		
知覺犧牲	PS2	0.96	0.07	0.93	0.782	0.580
	PS3	0.34	0.88	0.12		
使用態度	АТ1	0.89	0.20	0.80		
	AT2	0.90	0.19	0.81	0.847	0.657
	AT3	0.60	0.64	0.36		
使用意願	BI1	0.79	0.37	0.63	0.012	0.502
火川忌願	BI2	0.84	0.30	0.70	0.812	0.593
使用意願	BI3	0.67	0.55	0.45	0.812	0.593

個人創新特質	PI1	0.88	0.23	0.77		
	PI2	0.90	0.19	0.81	0.923	0.660
	PI3	0.80	0.35	0.65		
	PI4	0.72	0.49	0.51		
	PI5	0.89	0.21	0.79		
	PI6	0.65	0.57	0.43		

#### 1.個別項目信度(Individual Item Reliability)

從表 10 中可以發現,33 項測量變項中有 PU2、SQ1、SQ4、GQ3、SI1、SI2、PL2、PL3、PS3、AT3、BI3、PI6 共 12 項的 SMC 值接近或小於 0.5,其餘的 21 個測量變項皆大於 0.5。根據 Bagozzi(1982)的分析指出,若觀察變項的 SMC 值小於 0.5,表示測量誤差大於測量模式所能解釋的變異量,即以觀察變項來測量潛在變項的效度偏低,造成此種現象原因可能是由於問卷是採李克特量表形式,使受訪者所回應的答案較偏向極端選擇所導致,然而還是顯示了本研究需要在個別項目信度上做改進。

#### 2. 潛在變項組成信度(Composite Reliability, CR)

從表 10 中可以發現,所有構面的組成信度(CR)皆大於 0.6,顯示本研究整體測量指標有良好信度。

#### 3. 平均變異抽取量(Average Variance Extracted, AVE)

由表 10 中可看出,社會影響以及知覺娛樂二者的 AVE 值小於標準值 0.5,因此可知兩構面各自的衡量問項間彼此相關程度不夠高,所以未來後續之研究在問項的 擬定上應更加注意並加以修正改進。

雖然本問卷在三種信效度衡量上無法完全都可達到標準値,但絕大部分的因素與構面在衡量上仍都達到了標準値,因此可以說本研究之問卷雖不完美,但各個構面之間仍有良好的信度與收斂效度。

#### 五、 結構方程模式分析

#### (一)、整體模式的配適度

在經過 LISREL 分析之後,整體模式配適度結果如表 4-6 所示:

表 4-6 模型配適度評估結果

配適度指標	χ2	d.f.	χ2/d.f	GFI	AGFI	SRMR	CFI	RMSEA	NFI	NNFI	IFI
本研究測量値	1055.49	457	2.30	0.88	0.86	0.072	0.96	0.052	0.93	0.95	0.96

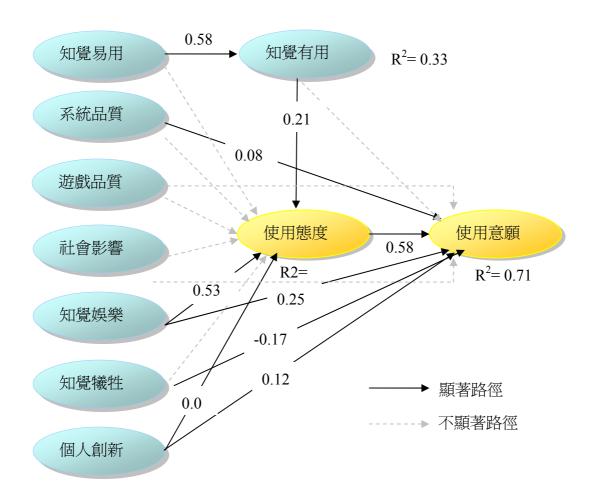
從表 5-1 中可以看出,大部分的配適度指標皆在可接受的範圍內,只有適合度 指標(goodness-of-fit index, GFI)未大於標準值 0.9,顯示了本研究模型的解釋力稍嫌不 足,然而在實務上,GFI 值在 0.8 以上仍可以是爲一個很好的配適度指標(Seyal et al., 2002),因此本研究之模型配適度仍是非常理想。

#### (二)、結購模式

本研究結構模式評估結果如圖 4-1 所示。研究發現,玩家對免費線上遊戲的使用意願主要是受到系統品質、知覺娛樂、知覺犧牲、個人創新特質以及使用態度的影響,影響效果分別為 0.08、0.25、-0.17、0.12 和 0.58(t 值分別為 2.02、3.49、-4.31、2.96 和 9.38,絕對值> 1.96),且解釋能力為 71%(R2= 0.71);研究假設 5、12、15、16、17 獲得支持。由此可知,在修飾模型中,影響使用意願之構面多增加了系統品質、知覺娛樂、知覺犧牲與個人創新特質,然而卻少了知覺有用這項構面。

玩家對免費線上遊戲的使用態度則是受到知覺有用、知覺娛樂與個人創新特質的影響,影響效果分別為 0.21、0.53、0.09(t 值分別為 3.21、7.00 和 2.03,絕對值> 1.96),解釋能力為 49%(R2= 0.49);所以研究假設 3、9、11 獲得支持。

知覺易用也如同 TAM 的假設一樣會影響知覺有用,其影響效果為 0.58(t 値為 8.96,絕對値> 1.96),解釋能力為 33%(R2= 0.33),因此研究假設 1 獲得支持。而全部 研究假設驗證結果如表 5-2 所示。



■ 4-1: 結構模式分析結果

# 表 4-7 研究假設驗證結果

研究假設		結果
H1	知覺易用會對知覺有用有正向影響關係。	支持
Н2	知覺易用會對使用態度有正向影響關係。	拒絕
Н3	知覺有用會對使用態度有正向影響關係。	支持
Н4	知覺有用會對使用意願有正向影響關係。	拒絕
Н5	使用態度會對使用意願有正向影響關係。	支持
Н6	系統品質會對使用態度有正向影響關係。	拒絕
Н7	遊戲品質會對使用態度有正向影響關係。	拒絕
Н8	社會影響會對使用態度有正向影響關係。	拒絕
Н9	知覺娛樂會對使用態度有正向影響關係。	支持
H10	知覺犧牲會對使用態度有負向影響關係。	拒絕

H11	個人創新特質會對使用態度有正向影響關係。	支持
H12	系統品質會對使用意願有正向影響關係。	支持
H13	遊戲品質會對使用意願有正向影響關係。	拒絕
H14	社會影響會對使用意願有正向影響關係。	拒絕
H15	知覺娛樂會對使用意願有正向影響關係。	支持
Н16	知覺犧牲會對使用意願有負向影響關係。	支持
H17	個人創新特質會對使用意願有正向影響關係。	支持

#### (三)、影響效果分析

除了以路徑係數衡量潛在自變項對潛在應變項之直接影響外,潛在自變項尚可 能經由其他變項對潛在應變項產生間接影響。其中直接影響又稱爲直接效果,間接 影響又稱爲間接效果,二者皆可經由路徑係數計算而得。本研究將各構面間對「使 用意願」的影響效果彙整於表 4-8 與表 4-9。

表 4-8 潛在變項影響使用意願效果整理表

\'\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	使用意愿	使用意願						
潛在變項	直接	間接	總效果					
知覺有用	_	$0.21 \times 0.58 = $ <b>0.122</b>	0.122					
知覺易用	_	$0.58 \times 0.21 \times 0.58 = 0.07$	0.070					
系統品質	0.08	_	0.080					
知覺娛樂	0.25	$0.53 \times 0.58 = $ <b>0.307</b>	0.557					
知覺犧牲	-0.17	_	-0.170					
個人創新特質	0.12	$0.09 \times 0.58 = 0.052$	0.172					
使用態度	0.58	_	0.58					

資料來源:本研究整理。

從表 4-8 中可以看出,對使用者之「使用意願」最有影響之構面依序為:使用態度、知覺娛樂、個人創新特質、知覺犧牲、知覺有用、系統品質與知覺易用。由此看出玩家是否會繼續玩遊戲要端看對遊戲的態度爲何,再來就是遊戲是否可以給予他知覺娛樂的感受。

表 4-9 潛在變項影響使用態度效果整理表

\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	使用態度					
潛在變項	直接	間接	總效果			
知覺有用	0.21		0.21			
知覺易用		$0.58 \times 0.21 = $ <b>0.122</b>	0.122			
知覺娛樂	0.53	_	0.53			
個人創新特質	0.09	_	0.09			

從表 5-9 得知,影響使用者「使用態度」的構面依序為:知覺娛樂、知覺有用、知覺易用、個人創新特質。可見影響玩家對線上遊戲態度的最大因素是在於遊戲是 否可以給予他知覺娛樂的感受。

#### 伍、結論

#### 一、免費線上遊戲使用者基本結構與使用行

免費線上遊戲的玩家年齡多集中在 20-24 歲具大專學歷以上的學生,其雖然不具備經濟能力的基礎,但是仍是免費線上遊戲的最大消費者,未來是否會針對其他年齡層的族群推出專屬的線上遊戲,仍是遊戲廠商欲考量的地方。

在使用行為方面,有 30.5%的玩家接觸免費線上遊戲已經超過三年以上,然而免費線上遊戲也只是近兩至三年前所推出的,可見這群玩家是屬於 Rogers(1995)所說的創新採用者。雖然玩家們每次玩遊戲的時間不固定,但有 37.7%的玩家幾乎是每天一定要玩線上遊戲的重度使用者。至於花費在購買遊戲道具上,有 43.6%的玩家不會購買過遊戲道具,但另外的 56.4%的玩家每個月仍會固定花費購買遊戲道具,可見免費線上遊戲雖然不必花任何費用也可繼續進行遊戲,但還是有玩家願意花錢去購買遊戲內的道具與寶物。其中有 3.3%的玩家每個月在購買遊戲道具的支出上是超過 1000 元以上的,這比以往固定繳月租費的線上遊戲花費還要更多,因此或許只收取道具費的免費線上遊戲,才是讓遊戲廠商獲利更多的經營模式。

#### 二、影響玩家使用免費線上之因素

#### (一)、科技接受模式部份

由上述可知,影響玩家使用免費線上遊戲主要因素為使用態度、系統品質、知 覺娛樂、知覺犧牲與個人創新特質。其解釋能力高達了 71% , 超過了 Davis(1989)所 提出的 TAM 對使用意願的解釋能力為 47%。以下針對研究結果進行討論。

#### 1. 知覺易用

結果顯示「知覺易用」會正向影響「知覺有用」,但卻不會影響「使用態度」。 本研究推論,會造成這樣的結果在於目前市場上的線上遊戲其同質性相當接近,而 免費線上遊戲與傳統收月租費的線上遊戲其差異只在收費模式的不同而已,基本上 操作介面大同小異,並不會太複雜或困難,因此使用者對免費線上遊戲功能操作的 容易度並不會對遊戲的偏好態度造成太明顯的影響。

#### 2. 知覺有用

TAM 認為使用者對於新科技或新技術的知覺有用性會影響使用態度,然而本研究的結果卻與 TAM 理論相左,知覺有用性並不是驅動玩家參與免費線上遊戲的動力。也就是玩家們玩免費線上遊戲雖然可以滿足他們玩遊戲的目的,但是這並不是玩家們玩免費線上遊戲的影響因素。因此,本研究認為還有其它的因素會對免費線上遊戲的使用意願造成影響,所以本研究之後將對延伸構面所得出的資料結果繼續進行分析討論。

#### 3. 使用態度

如同 TAM 的原理一般,「使用態度」會正向影響「使用意願」。因此如果對免費 線上遊戲產生好感,將會影響玩家們是否持續使用的意願。

#### (二)、其它延伸構面部份

#### 1. 系統品質

結果發現,「系統品質」對「使用態度」無正向影響關係,造成此現象的原因是 玩家們在玩免費線上遊戲時,其帳號、密碼與溪擬寶物仍會被駭客給竊取,也就是 免費線上遊戲廠商並沒有對系統品質的安全保障採取解決的方法,因此玩家們對免 費線上遊戲的系統品質並不具有好感。

而「系統品質」卻會正向影響「使用意願」,也就是玩家雖然對遊戲的系統品質無好感,但仍會繼續玩免費線上遊戲。本研究認為,免費線上遊戲的特性是不用花費仍可繼續遊玩,所以如果系統出問題,只要稍待一段時間或是重新申請一組新帳號即可,所感受到的損失不會如月費制線上遊戲強烈。此外,免費線上遊戲的虛擬寶物交易是由遊戲公司所主導,安全度與可靠性還是比以往玩家們私下交易要有保障,因此系統品質的改善是會影響玩家們繼續玩免費線上遊戲的意願。

#### 2. 遊戲品質

「遊戲品質」並不會對「使用態度」與「使用意願」有正向影響關係。這顯示

了免費線上遊戲本身的品質並不會讓玩家對其偏好產生影響,也不會因爲遊戲品質而影響其繼續使用的意願。由此可知,遊戲的畫質或音效並不是影響玩家使用免費線上遊戲的因素。

#### 3. 社會影響

社會影響並不會正向影響「使用態度」和「使用意願」。這顯示了玩家們對免費 線上遊戲的態度,以及繼續玩遊戲的意願,並不會因爲旁人的建議或媒體的報導而 受到影響。

再來免費線上遊戲的特性是遊戲完全免費,玩家們玩遊戲或許只是爲了滿足那一段時間點上想玩遊戲的目的,並不會花較長時間專注在玩某一款遊戲上,因此玩家們對免費線上遊戲的「黏性」並不強,再加上免費線上遊戲的玩家流動率相當高,不容易形成遊戲的虛擬社群,所以社會影響力也難以發揮其功效。

#### 4. 知覺娛樂

「知覺娛樂」會正向影響「使用態度」與「使用意願」。研究結果證實知覺娛樂是玩家們玩免費線上遊戲時的一個重要考慮因素,且它也是所有影響使用態度與意願的研究構面中,影響效果最大的一個構面。因此可以看出,玩家們認爲免費線上遊戲不用花費仍可繼續遊玩的特性,給予了他們良好的娛樂感受,而就算不花費購買道具也不會造成遊戲平衡度的落差,因此就會增加其對遊戲的專注力,對正在玩的遊戲產生好感,並願意持續的玩它。

#### 5. 知覺犧牲

「知覺犧牲」對「使用態度」無顯著負向影響關係,主因是因爲玩家們在玩遊戲時本來就會預期會花一段時間和精神去遊玩,並且付費才能玩遊戲的觀念從月費制線上遊戲就已經成型了,所以就算遊戲的付費機制改成了只收取購買道具的費用,玩家們在態度上仍不會受到明顯影響。

「知覺犧牲」對「使用意願」造成負向影響,原因在於許多玩家們常會在不知不覺在積少成多的狀態下,每個月購買免費線上遊戲道具的花費反而超過了以往每月只需繳月費的收費模式。因此當使用者感受到免費線上遊戲付出的貨幣與非貨幣成本提高時,會影響其繼續玩免費線上遊戲的意願。

#### 6. 個人創新特質

「個人創新特質」會正向影響使用者的「使用態度」與「使用意願」。顯示了如果使用者本身就有愛好追求新科技技術的個性,其對免費線上遊戲的態度與使用意

願就會越正向。

#### 三、管理意涵

#### (一)對學術界的貢獻

本研究在延伸 TAM 構面後所產生出的模型,對使用者使用意願的解釋力高達71%,超過了 Davis(1989)所提出 TAM 對資訊科技使用意願的解釋力為 47%。因此本研究對學術界之貢獻在於驗證了延伸新的影響構面之後,可以有效地增加 TAM 的解釋能力。

#### (二)對實務界的貢獻

研究線上遊戲的主題繁多,但目前仍未有針對免費線上遊戲使用者行為的相關 研究,因此本研究可以算是線上遊戲收費模式轉換後的第一份研究,因此本研究對 於實務界之貢獻,在於可以提供研究之結果給實務界當作一份參考依據,並也對線 上遊戲經營者提供幾點建議:

#### 1. 加強系統品質的管理

研究顯示雖然玩家對系統品質沒有偏好,但仍是會繼續玩免費線上遊戲,主因在於遊戲本身是免費的,所以就算遊戲的系統品質不好,玩家也不會有「吃虧」的感受。但此情況如未獲改善,時間久了仍會造成玩家們的流失。因此本研究建議遊戲廠商仍應加強系統品質的安全維護與管理,杜絕帳號密碼與寶物被竊取的事情發生,以提供玩家們玩遊戲時一份保障。

#### 2. 加強遊戲給予玩家的知覺娛樂感受

本研究的結果顯示,遊戲品質不是影響玩家們玩免費線上遊戲的因素,反而是知覺娛樂的感受影響效果最大。因此本研究建議遊戲廠商未來在發展免費線上遊戲上,應該打破傳統線上遊戲就是打怪練功秀畫面的迷思,並降低遊戲困難度與減少遊戲進入障礙,朝更多元化內容且富趣味性的遊戲類型發展,以增加遊戲給予玩家的知覺娛樂感受。

#### 3. 增加社會影響力

由於玩家們對免費線上遊戲的「黏性」不高,所以遊戲內虛擬社群的社會影響力也難以發揮功效,無法誘使玩家們付費購買遊戲道具以增加遊戲廠商的收益。因此本研究建議遊戲廠商首先應致力於擬定可以把玩家「留」在免費線上遊戲內的策略,例如:不斷更新遊戲內的場景或需挑戰的任務以增加遊戲的耐玩度。

再來建議遊戲廠商想辦法讓遊戲中的意見領袖與社群成員對遊戲產生好感與黏

性,並靠其影響力影響其他玩家來參與遊戲的遊玩或付費購買遊戲寶物與道具,例如:可以對在遊戲上花最多時間或成績最高者,給予一些獎勵或優惠。如此方式不但可提升玩家們對免費線上遊戲的忠誠度,遊戲也不會因此迅速被市場淘汰造成獲利的虧損。

# 陸、研究限制與建議

#### 一、研究限制

本研究受限於人力、經費與時間,僅選擇在著名 BBS 電子佈告欄與遊戲網站的線上遊戲討論區中張貼問卷,雖然問卷回收狀況良好與迅速,但是受測的結果可能無法完全推論至全台灣的免費線上遊戲玩家族群,因此恐將導致結果不具代表性。建議後續研究除了考量樣本數的多寡外,也應注意到樣本的深度與廣度。且問卷也應盡量找尋線上遊戲玩家多會接觸的網路社群中發放,以期問卷的結果能更完整與可靠性。

#### 二、研究建議

#### (一)、續增研究構面

本研究以 TAM 為理論基礎,並額外延伸六個假設會造成影響的構面,然而結果 顯示並非新增的構面都如假設般會對免費線上遊戲的使用態度或意願造成影響,代 表本研究之延伸構面並沒辦法完全解釋免費線上遊戲使用行為,仍有延伸與修正的 空間。因此建議未來研究者可以續增其它研究構面,例如:文化因素、服務品質、 遊戲廠商知名度等,以提供免費線上遊戲使用行為上更好的預測力與解釋力。

#### (二)、深度訪談遊戲廠商之觀點

本研究主要是使用者行為之研究,對於廠商之策略與觀點僅是以二手的文獻資料為依據,缺少遊戲廠商的第一手資料與論述。因此本研究建議後續的研究除了可以調查免費線上遊戲玩家使用行為外,也可對遊戲廠商進行深入訪談,以質量並重的研究方法來增加研究的價值。

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# A Study of Factors Affecting User to Play the Free Online Game

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#### **Abstract**

Online game is pushed to develop vigorously as a result of the advance of the technology of internet. But in recent years, because online game industry in Taiwan has stepped into a maturity stage, and the type of most online games are just like the same, caused the game growth rate begine to glide down. In order to find the strategy to gain the profit, the game company promoted "free" online games to attract consumers. Free online game means consumer can play games without paying anything every month, the way to gain the profit from this kind of games is to sell items and gems. Although the success or failure of this operation modle is unknown, free online game still make all online game market shock.

Because of this situation, the propose of this research is to realize what factors affect users to play free online game. Therefore, the basic theory of this research we use is Technology Acceptance Model (TAM). Beside, the research extend others factors in order to increase explanatory power, including system quality, game quality, social influence, perceived playfulness, perceived sacrifice and personal innovation. Through the questionnaire on the website, we effectively collected the data from 486 users, and used Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) to analyze and discuss it.

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The result of this study find that the factors influence users' intension to use are attitude toward use, system quality, perceived playfulness, perceived sacrifice, and personal innovation, the explanatory power is 71%. Beside, affecting users' attitude are perceived usefulness, perceived playfulness and personal innovation. Just like TAM theory, perceived ease of use would affect perceived usefulness. Finally, all of the influence factors, perceived playfulness is the most important factor on users' intension to use. That means what user care about when he choose to play free online game is whether the game can give him fun and interesting feeling or not.

Keyword: Online Game, Technology Acceptance Model, Structural Equation Modeling, Pay System

# 組織特性對人力資源彈性策略與 組織績效影響

# 吳奇為<sup>1</sup>、卓欣蘭<sup>2</sup>

#### 《摘要》

全球人力資源功能委外的浪潮不斷衝擊著傳統人力市場,在美國及歐盟,人力資源功能委外已行之多年,並可謂為相當成熟的產業。近幾年台灣產業面對景氣波動的影響,許多公司皆有執行裁員政策,以尋求快速降低景氣下滑時必須背負龐大的人力成本壓力;及因應長期更低人力成本的考量,陸續將生產線外移至勞動所得較低的地區,即可了解企業尋求降低勞動成本的膺切。雖然企業不斷運用各種方法降低人力成本,但人力無法儲存或遞延使用,台灣產業在面對景氣快速波動下,如何尋求更靈活彈性的人力運用方式,做好更適當的人力配置及彈性人力運用的規劃,成為企業在人力成本管理上的一大挑戰。

本研究乃是以人力資源彈性策略之探討為主題,其研究對象以目前或未來一年內有人力資源委外需求之企業為例,共寄發出有效名單 200 份,有效回收樣本 117 份以進行統計分析,有效回收率為 61%。

本研究透過問卷資料回收分析,研究發現如下:

- 1. 各產業在這一年來已有使用非典型人力變動情形佔 82.91%。以資訊科技 產業 40.21%佔多數,再者是金融工商服務業佔 18.56%次高。
- 2. 產業對人力資源彈性策略之平均分數與標準差現況分析,以回收樣本有限的媒體文教企業對職能彈性策略、時間彈性策略、數量彈性策略的運用程度為各產業中較高。
- 3. 研究雖然發現職能彈性策略、數量彈性策略,為企業較普遍運用的方式。 國內各企業在時間彈性策略上的運用上尚為理想,但在薪資彈性策略的運

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用程度偏低。

- 4. 組織特性中營業收入、員工人數及有否獨立的人資部門與人力資源彈性策略的運用有顯著之關聯性。其產業、資本額、成立年數的不同組織特性則並未發現顯著之差異且會影響其人力資源彈性策略的運用模式。
- 5. 組織特性與人力資源彈性策略間交互作用對組織績效的關聯性,其資本額 與職能彈性策略、成立年數與數量彈性-運用非典型人力變動會組織績效 具有顯著的關聯性。

本研究進一步指出研究之限制,以及後續研究可以加入工作特性或者組織文化等研究變項,以了解不同的研究變項對人力彈性運用的影響情形等議題進行更深入的探討;此外對於有意運用人力資源彈性策略的企業組織,本研究亦提供多項具體實務上的建議。

關鍵字:組織特性、人力資源彈性策略、職能彈性策略、時間彈性策略、 數量彈性策略、薪資彈性策略、組織績效

# 壹、研究背景與動機

在企業中傳統的人力資源各功能都是自行提供,但是近年來委外的議題越來越廣泛的被討論。在組織再造與企業流程精簡之變革下,人力資源功能的委外活動儼然成爲近年來企業界的重要趨勢,且隨著企業愈來愈迫切地尋求替代性與進步的方式以更有效率的利用其資源,此一委外趨勢持續的增溫中(Feeny, Lacity, & Willcocks, 2005)。根據美國 Everest Group 針對財富五百大的企業做的調查,於 2004 年六月止,67 家企業已經採納了人力資源作業流程委外的服務,總合的委外金額達 124 億美元。而美商翰威特企管顧問公司於 2004 年針對財富五百大中的 129 間大型企業,總體雇用超過兩百萬員工所作的調查報告中指出,94%的樣本企業至少委外一項人力資源功能, 89%對於委外的成果滿意,而 85%則指出有達到所期望的效益產生(Hewitt Associates,2004)。

外在競爭環境的變動劇烈,使得企業組織必須更有彈性,才能夠掌握市場的脈動與因應環境的變化,而當科技設備的發展不再能爲企業組織創造無法替代的競爭優勢時,人力資源所帶來的彈性就是企業組織致勝的關鍵。而增加人力資源彈性的方法就是透過員工才能的累積與發展,進而提升組織的競爭能耐。

由於資訊科技的發展改變了企業的營運模型,而企業價值的評估模型也逐漸改變,知識經濟時代新興的企業資產觀點,把知識資源、人力資源與顧客資源視爲重要資產,由強調實體資產轉變爲看不見的無形資產,所以面對動態改變的經營環境,如何策略性的運用企業人力資源管理達成企業目標?將是當代企業重要的研究議題。

根據行政院統計處調查(http://www.cla.gov.tw/acdept/h0959.doc, 2001.12.21) 我國事業單位大量解僱統計分析,顯示近三年,大量解僱員工 30 人以上之事業 單位計 665 家,解僱員工 52,309 人,其中以製造業 493 家最高,占 74.1%, 服務業 157 家次之,占 23.6%。各產業近二年面臨產業成長趨緩,景氣衰退的 考驗,實施人力精減的公司,對於未來人力規劃安排,是否會調整人力運用策 略,尋求更彈性、更多樣化的人力運用方式,值得進一步來探討。

近年來國內不同組織特性之企業爲了增強其市場競爭力,其委外策略的發展逐漸蔚爲風潮,人力資源功能委外產業的發展狀況及趨勢如表 1-1 所示:(人力資源功能委外)

#### 表 1-1: 人力資源功能委外的趨勢

國家	人力資源功能委外
美國	根據美國甘迺迪資訊中心的統計,美國在2003年有超過230家人力派遣公司,專門做高階管理及專業技術職位的人力派遣,此數字爲1999年初的5
	一門,等门映同門自在及等来1X啊嘅应时八万000000000000000000000000000000000000
	1956年,美國的臨時性勞工,只有20,000人,至年1972後,臨時性勞工則是
	以每年超過11%速度持續地增加,1980年時後開始劇烈成長,直至1998年,
	從事臨時性勞工,已佔美國總勞動力的2.5%。
歐盟	在歐洲,除了愛爾蘭外,其他國家企業或臨時性人力主要來源不是自行招
	募,而是透過「派遣機構」(Temporary work agency, TAW),具國際暫時性
	機構聯盟(International Confederation of Temporary Work Business)所做的調査
	顯示,歐盟國家每年約有650萬的勞工,從事派遣的工作。
台灣	根據104人才派遣中心2007年2月統計,以企業需求而言,從2003年至2007
	年成長3倍以上,平均每一天有7500個工作機會。
	2007年台灣運用人力派遣的企業包括:外商25% 國內上市上櫃6% 國內大
	型企業 21% 國內中小企業48%;而近年來業界需要派遣人力大增,其中對
	白領階級的需求亦有逐年增加的趨勢。知名企業逐漸將行政、業務、金融
	專業類職務轉向於派遣工作。

資料來源:本研究整理。

綜合上述可知在全球勞動市場中,人力資源功能委外的應用,已成爲未來 勞動市場的趨勢,而隨著人們價值觀的改變,如何透過非經濟性的誘因,促使 派遣人力對企業依然保有如同企業正職員工般的向心力及穩定的績效,都將是 人力資源管理中的重要課題,亦是企業建立經營優勢的來源。

# 貳、研究目的

企業追求彈性是爲了因應市場及科技的改變。隨著國際競爭時代及全球化的市場來臨,企業爲了使本身更有彈性,人力資源策略應用上必須著眼於速度、 及創意反應。彈性策略一詞包括了運用不同的委外策略滿足人事配置、工作時 間調配以及考慮員工需求隨時調整相關人事決策。

在全球化的競爭下,隨著環境的瞬息及多變,企業的各項策略運用對組織 績效及經營成敗都有極大影響,企業的資源中最重要的資源莫過於「人」。有鑑 於此,根據上述研究背景、研究動機,本研究以「組織特性」、「人力資源彈性 策略」、「組織績效」等構面來探討,冀望在既有的文獻基礎上,整理出更完整 地人力資源彈性策略及委外策略的運用模式,並配合實證調查,以驗證本研究 所提出的各項假設。本研究目的:

一、瞭解國內企業不同組織特性對於委外策略之現況。

- 二、了解組織特性與人力資源彈性策略運用的關係。
- 三、實證分析人力資源彈性策略運用對組織績效的影響。

# 參、研究問題

- 一、國內企業人力資源策略彈性運用的情形爲何?
- 二、組織特性與人力資源彈性策略運用的關係爲何?
- 三、人力資源彈性策略運用對組織績效的影響爲何?
- 四、組織特性與人力資源彈性策略對組織績效的影響爲何?

# 肆、研究範圍與對象

而過去的相關研究有部分針對某特定產業作爲人力資源研究對象之探討, 並未對目前或未來一年有人力資源委外服務需求之企業做一實證上之探討。故 本研究乃是以人力資源彈性策略之探討爲主題,並且以某知名人力資源顧問公 司的資料庫名單爲例,做一理論與實證上之初探,並且提供未來欲研究與有興 趣實施的個人或企業參考。

# 伍、文獻探討

本文獻探討以「人力資源彈性策略」、「組織績效」、「組織特性與人力彈性運用關係」、「人力彈性運用對組織績效的影響」等構面來說明。

#### 一、人力資源彈性策略

#### (一)、人力資源彈性策略之定義

人力彈性乃是企業爲了因應市場環境的變遷所採取的人力資源管理措施(成之,1998),其意義在於強調勞動力的彈性,而勞動力的彈性可由不同的構面組合,產生不同的彈性效果。人力資源彈性策略則是指在人力資源管理中,靈活調整人力結構、員工數量、工作內容、工作時間與員工薪資等因素,以滿足企業對不同層次、不同水準、不同模式的人力資源的需求。

隨著競爭日趨激烈與經營環境不確定性,企業必須在人員調度與回應顧客挑戰加以考量,採取必要彈性化工作型態(Kalleberg,2000),企業人力彈性化的運作機制開始被重視。在全球化的趨勢下,勞動市場產生了改變,紛紛走向彈性化,雇主面臨經營榮景或衰退時,面對人力資源調整時最普遍、最常使用的

方法,最常見企業經常使用財政的彈性化、數量彈性化、功能彈性化、時間的彈性化、位置的彈性化等方式,使原有勞動組織編制更彈性化,並在回應勞工之需求及企業永續經營之間尋求平衡。

#### (二)、人力資源彈性策略的構面

綜合國內相關學者之研究並考量普遍性及完整性,本研究以職能彈性策略、時間彈性策略、數量彈性策略及薪資彈性策略等四構面來做探討:

#### 1.職能彈性策略(functional or task flexibility strategy):

職能彈性策略是指員工在執行某一些工作或任務時的可移動性、適應性,或是雇用具有多種技能的員工,以快速反應工作需求的改變及技術的發展(Atksion,1984;Blyton & Morris,1991)。

整體而言,職能彈性實施情形因產業特性及專業技術層次需求的差異,實際的程度也會不同。

#### 2.時間彈性策略(time flexibility strategy):

台灣目前產業競爭激烈,服務品質已成爲競爭的差異化的優勢,時間彈性因兼具成本因素與時效性,基本工作品質也可以確保,另一方面滿足員工配合兼顧家庭的責任,因此逐漸爲企業採用。但因時間彈性與數量彈性的次級彈性概念彼此重疊,因此本研究將彈性工時、加班、輪班等時間彈性運用方式,歸倂於數量彈性來探討。

參考上述文獻,本研究以企業上班時間實施之類型爲衡量時間彈性策略之 實施程度。

#### 3.數量彈性策略(numerical flexibility strategy):

數量彈性是指企業配合市場及業務的波動,機動地調整勞動力投入數量的能力(Atkinson,1987)。所以數量彈性的目標是使得工作所需人員可以和雇用的人員數量互相匹配,避免公司受制於長期僱用的承諾而付出超過實際所需的人事成本,以達到降低人事成本的目的。Blyton & Morris(1991)提出實務上一般企業通常會運用:臨時人員、部分工時(兼職人員)、短期契約或人力派遣等來自外部勞動市場的運用,再配合外包、委外加工(outsourcing)等作法,運用外圍勞動力來調整工作對數量的需求,以因應季節、景氣或業務量突然之變化。

就上述文獻可知,目前企業界增加彈性人力運用一般多以聘僱臨時人員、 兼職(部份工時)人員、外包、委外加工或人力派遣等模式運用,因此本研究採用 聘僱臨時人員、兼職(部份工時)人員、外包、委外加工或人力派遣等模式之運用 爲數量彈性策略之衡量指標。

#### 4.薪資彈性策略(wage flexibility strategy):

爲因應激烈的競爭環競,提高企業生產力,於薪資制度上強調績效與薪資之關係,具體方法包括利潤分享、員工認股等(Blinder,1990; Risher,1999)。也就是建立一個能夠將個人績效與報酬相結合的薪資給付系統,可以經由以績效爲基礎的工資制度、利潤分享的制度來達成(Blyton,1996)。黃景泰(1999)薪資彈性又稱爲財務彈性,泛指薪資、獎金、紅利、福利等人事成本以可變動的方式來支付。薪資彈性將原本固定式的薪資給付結構,調整與個人績效表現結合,透過績效的連結,加大薪資變動的幅度,朝向個人化及多樣化的薪給制度來執行。

#### 5.本節小結

根據上述文獻,可以得知,人力資源彈性策略的運用最終目的即在運用適當的人力資源管理措施,以靈活調整人力結構、員工數量、工作內容、工作時間與員工薪資等因素,滿足企業對不同層次、不同水準、不同模式的人力資源的需求,進而回應多變的環境,提高組織經營績效。

#### 二、組織績效

#### (一)、組織績效的定義

企業中的各種策略或活動,其目標均在績效的提升,策略與績效的關係是策略管理中重要的研究領域,因為績效的改進是策略管理的核心(Venkatraman & Ramanujam,1986)。績效是一項衡量成果的標準,當所衡量的對象爲個人,則形成工作績效 Job Performance),若對象爲組織,則稱之爲組織績效(Organizational Performance)。組織績效就是衡量組織達成目標的程度(李志華、方文寶,1996)。Hatten(1987)提出「績效是對組織目標達成程度的一種衡量」。

#### (二)、組織績效的衡量

績效是組織對其目標達成度的一種衡量,用以呈現最終運作成果。學者從 事組織績效衡量時大致可分爲財務性與非財務性二類指標進行評估,財務指標 爲一般傳統研究者最常用的衡量指標,包括投資報酬率、銷售成長率、獲利率、 每股盈餘等。非財務性指標又可分爲作業性績效及組織效能兩類,作業性指標 亦稱事業績效,包括市場佔有率、產品良率、新產品導入、製造附加價值、科 技性效率等;組織效能(Organizational Effectiveness),包含顧客滿意、員工士氣等。

本研究的組織績效指標,參考 Dyer & Reeve(1995)探討的構面,採用組織面績效,包括衡量變項包括主觀績效指標(員工生產力、人事成本、獲利率、產品創新件數及顧客滿意度)、及客觀績效指標(員工流動率),在主觀績效方面採用五點尺度加以衡量,以產業平均水準爲比較基準,由落後平均水準到領先平均水準,分別給予1到5分,分數愈高表示主觀績效愈好;客觀績效指標爲員工流動率,分爲5%以下、6-10%、11%-15%、16-20%、21%-25%、26%-30%、31%以上依實際員工流動率加以勾選,員工流動率越低,表示績效愈好。目在於瞭解貴公司整體的營運狀況,請就過去一年公司在產業之平均(一般)績效加以比較。

#### 三、組織特性與人力彈性運用的關係

#### (一)、組織規模

組織的規模會影響人力彈性的安排,小規模組織會實施功能彈性來增加生產力,而大規模組織比小規模組織更可能實施數量彈性(Appiah-Mfodwa & Horwitz,2000)。從經濟規模來考量,大公司雇用或訓練一個臨時工的交易成本比小公司低(Williamson,1985)。大公司有比較大量且多樣化的工作,可藉由暫時性人力安排來執行,因此大公司比較有可能大量使用部分工時及臨時契約工去執行短期性的工作(Davis-Blake & Uzzi,1993)。Uzzi & Barsness(1998)提出支持組織規模對非典型聘僱有正面顯著關聯的理論,大公司有較多的工作機會做爲臨時性工作來源,因此雇用臨時工的機會也會增加。組織規模愈大,使用外包的機會也會愈多(Harrison & Kelley,1993)。

#### (二)、成立年數

企業成立年數與人力彈性運用之間的關係,依據實證研究顯示,組織的存在年數與功能彈性呈現負相關,而與數量彈性呈正相關(Dasemalchian,1991;范 凤慧,1997)。意即組織實施彈性策略時會受到組織成立年數的影響,彈性策略的運用會造成組織部門原有功能的改變,所以人力彈性運用的推動與執行是否順利與組織成立年數有關。在一個成立年數較短的企業,組織內部的部門運作功能與模式尚未完全制式化,因此推行新的作法或政策時,受到的阻礙或困難相對較小;但在成立年數較大的組織下推行新政策,部門之間的活動受到影響的

範圍較廣,在部門目標不一致又缺乏充分有效溝通時,推行人力彈性運用有時會遭受阻礙(范夙慧,1997)。更進一步而言,成立比較久的組織處於比較穩定的環境和長期的工作持有,不願涉入短期性工作所產生較高的人事流動(Rousseau & Libuser,1997)。

#### (三)、人事成本

暫時性人力的安排可以說是用來補充或替代正職人力,大規模暫時性人力的運用比小組織在使用上有較低的固定成本,因爲較大的組織可以平均分攤管理大量員工的固定成本,所以雇用、訓練暫時性員工的交易成本比較低。因此大量暫時性人力的運用可以產生更多的成本效益(cost-efficient)(Williamson1985)。從個體經濟學的觀點來看,企業要在全球市場具競爭性,最低成本略策是一個很重要的因素,美國企業企圖以數量的方法來降低成本(Miles,1989)。

雇用與管理一名正職員工包含許多成本支出,其中福利支出佔員工報酬 40% (Cascio, 1992)。因此即使非典型工作者的薪資水準高於正職人員,但因不需支付福利項目,仍可爲組織節省可觀的成本(Davis-Blake & Uzzi,1993)。陳錦慧(2002)的研究結果提出,企業對正式員工給予的福利水準,對定期契約工的使用有正向的影響力,因爲企業提供給正職員工的福利愈多,企業便盡可能地以定期契約工的使用來規避福利成本。

人事成本中,福利訓練的成本佔一相當的比例,因此企業的福利訓練成本 愈高,就愈有可能運用非典型人力安排,來達到降低成本的目的。

美國財星雜誌報導,從 1990 年到 1995 年間,美國臨時僱員從 120 萬人增加到超過 200 萬人,成長近一倍。快速成長的主因乃組織精簡人力,造成企業大幅裁員,並爲了節省人力成本,即使有人力的需求也轉爲以臨時人員的僱用代替正式人員(天下雜誌,1998/5)。組織裁員政策對管理者有一個特別的用處,會增加對暫時性人力(如兼職人力及部分工時者)的依賴,暫時性人力不需提供任何的福利,企業提出運用暫時性人力來達降低成本的目的(Willinger,2001)。

#### 四、人力彈性運用對組織績效的影響

許多學者研究人力彈性運用對組織績效的影響,提出不同的看法。Blyton & Morris(1991)認爲企業可藉由提高人力數量的調度、工作設計及薪資結構設計,來降低人事成本及增加人力的使用率,Marchington & Wilkinson(1996)提出反面

意見,認爲彈性人力配置可能對企業造成負面影響。依各研究提出人力彈性運用對組織績效的影響探討如下。

#### (一)、職能彈性 (task or functional flexibility)

職能彈性的重點乃透過員工多樣技能的學習,隨時配合組織任務需求,增加人力調派的彈性,實際要達成職能彈性的目標,員工必須有意願配合組織的發展調整工作內容,如何激發員工的工作意願是重要關鍵。

整體而言,職能彈性實施情形因產業特性及專業技術層次需求的差異,實際的程度也會不同。高科技產業面對外在環境的競爭,必須不斷提升技術層次,開發新產品,因此企業內部如果有實施職能彈性,提供員工多樣技能學習或新技術學習的機會,可以增加企業內部人力彈性的安排,且多方技能的學習對組織產品的開發創新,應會有正面的幫助。

#### (二)、數量彈性 (numerical flexibility)

在數量彈性方面,Hipper(1998)指出臨時性人員與外包工等非典型工作者所賺取的整體所得較從事類似工作的正式員工低。以薪資而言,臨時工、兼職工可能可領到相對較高的薪資,但因企業不需要支付額外的福利費用,所以可以達成成本控制的目的。劉中鋼(1999)提出兼職或臨時人員的雇用,可以降低人事成本,也可以降低非核心人員長期處於較差的工作環境而造成高的流動率。

#### (三)、薪資彈性 (wage flexibility)

整體而言人力彈性運用對組織績效具有正負面的影響,但文獻中對此實證研究仍然有限,引發進一步研究人力彈性運用與組織績效之間的關係及影響。薪資彈性是建立以個人績效爲基礎的薪酬,以及將績效與薪酬系統結合的制度,企業透過個人績效表現來加大變動薪給的幅度,增加企業薪資給予的彈性,以此激勵核心及表現優異的員工,做爲企業留才的手段。

#### (四)、時間彈性 (temporal flexibility)

時間彈性是指企業爲因應經營型態或顧客需求,或者應付業務量的波動, 而調整員工的工作時間或工作時數,在運用方式上,一般以彈性上下班時間、 彈性工時、加班、輪班等方式來調整,與 Sloane & Gasteen(1991)提出數量彈性 次級彈性的概念是一致的。

台灣目前產業競爭激烈,服務品質已成爲競爭的差異化的優勢,時間彈性因兼具成本因素與時效性,基本工作品質也可以確保,另一方面滿足員工配合

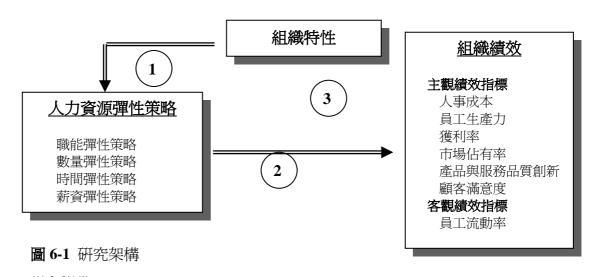
兼顧家庭的責任,因此逐漸爲企業採用。但因時間彈性與數量彈性的次級彈性 概念彼此重疊,因此本研究將彈性工時、加班、輪班等時間彈性運用方式,歸 併於數量彈性來探討。

#### 陸、研究架構

#### 一、研究架構

依前述文獻回顧後,本研究先透過文獻分析法、問卷調查的研究方法,蒐 集目前國內中大型企業人力彈性運用情形及對組織績效的影響。

本研究架構(表二)是從公司觀點,探討組織特性對人力資源彈性策略的影響;再者探討人力資源彈性策略的運用對組織績效的影響;並且以組織特性(產業類型、組織規模、成立年數、組織層級、資本額、營業收入及人事成本佔總支出的比率、人力波動情形)爲干擾變項,研究與人力資源彈性策略的關係,以及各項人力資源彈性策略對組織績效(人事成本、員工生產力、公司獲利程度、產品創新件數、顧客滿意度、員工離職率)的影響,提出架構如圖 6-1 所示



#### 二、研究假設

本研究主要探討「人力資源彈性策略與組織績效的影響」,故本研究將探討 真正影響企業經營的主要構面及要素以期能實證分析人力資源彈性策略運用對 組織績效的影響。

依據前述之文獻及研究架構,本研究提出下列研究假說:

假設 1:組織特性與人力資源彈性策略具有顯著的關聯性

假設 2: 人力資源彈性策略與組織績效具有顯著的關聯性

假設 3:組織特性與人力資源彈性策略之交互作用對組織績效具有顯著的 關聯性

# 柒、實證結果與分析

本研究根據前述研究假設,將收集之實證資料利用適當的統計方法加以分析、解釋與討論,以驗證各研究假設成立與否。以下共分四大部分加以說明,第一部份利用次數分配及敘述性統計分析,分析組織特性、人力資源彈性策略運用及組織績效等變項的分布情形;第二部份利用以單因子變異數分析、t檢定、卡方檢定,再以 Scheffe 多重比較法探討不同組織特性在人力資源彈性策略運用是否有顯著的差異性。第三部份以敘述性統計分析、Pearson 相關分析探討企業人力資源策略之運用對組織績效之關聯性;第四部份以組織特性爲干擾變項,探討組織特性與人力資源彈性策略的交互作用對組織績效影響程度並以二因子變數做爲分析探討

#### 一、資料收集與樣本特性分析

本研究對象以目前或未來一年內有人力資源委外需求之企業爲例。並與某知名人力派遣中心合作發送,問卷事先編碼,以利問卷回收狀況掌握、追蹤。於發送及郵寄兩週後展開逐一催收,另透過 e-mail 或電話懇請協助,以增加回卷率。本研究問卷,共寄發出有效名單 200 份,其中回收 121 份,其中 4 份因資料缺太多而無效,有效回收樣本 117 份,有效回收率爲 61%,問卷期間爲民國九十六年一月十五日至民國九十六年二月十四日止。

#### 二、受訪人資料分析

有效問卷中以人力資源單位爲主要填答角色佔有效樣本 80.3%,有獨立之人力資源部門佔 55.6%;組織層級 3 級層級以內 76.9%;4 層以上的組織層級僅佔了 12%,可推論此填答人在公司內爲可參與公司決策規劃者居多。部門數 30 人內佔 90.6%;人事成本佔總支出的比率有近 7 成維持在 30%以下。

#### 三、研究樣本組織特性分析

回收有效問卷,其中以資訊科技回收 40 家佔 34%,回收份數最高,其次爲傳統製造業回收 19 家佔 16%,其他產業如 IC 設計業、半導體業、營建業、技術服務業、宗教、航空運輸業、綜合性企業訊息機構、電子製造、網路事業、國際貿易業、IC 設計業、工程業、貿易業、配管工程業、電信業、生物科技業、

網路通訊業、半導體業、廣告、運輸業 21 家佔 21%;以媒體文教產業回收份數 佔 3% 爲最低。

#### 四、組織特性與人力資源彈性策略分析

本部份以單因子變異數分析、t 檢定及卡方檢定來分析組織特性(組織規模、成立年數、部門數、組織層級、人事成本佔總支出的比率)在人力彈性運用(職能彈性、時間彈性、數量彈性、薪資彈性)的差異性,再以 Scheffe 多重比較法,進一步分析各變項之間的差異。

#### (一) 組織特性與人力資源彈性之變異數分析、t檢定分析

#### 1.產業與人力資源彈性策略

產業與人力資源彈性策略之差異性分析,產業對人力資源彈性策略各構面,包括職能彈性策略、時間彈性策略、數量彈性策略及薪資彈性策略皆未(達)顯著的差異。

#### 2.成立年數與人力資源彈性策略

成立年數與人力資源彈性策略之差異性分析,組織成立年數對整體薪資彈性策略是有顯著差異(F=2.58, P<.05)。但與其它人力資源彈性策略各構面,包括職能彈性策略、時間彈性策略、數量彈性策略皆未達顯著的差異。

#### 3.資本額與人力資源彈性策略

資本額與人力資源彈性策略之差異性分析,組織成立年數對人力資源彈性 策略各構面,包括職能彈性策略、時間彈性策略、數量彈性策略及薪資彈性策 略皆未產生顯著的差異。

#### 4.營業收入與人力資源彈性策略

有關營業收入與人力資源彈性策略的差異分析,經利用單因子變異數分析,結果發現,在營業收入與薪資彈性策略方面,營業收入與變動薪資佔總薪資比例構面已達顯著水準(F=3.20,P<.045),經進行 Scheffe'事後比較並沒有其他發現,僅顯示營業收入的不同對彈性薪資設計會產生顯著的差異。組織營業收入較大者,員工的彈性薪資設計比例也有增高的趨勢。

#### 5.員工人數與人力資源彈性策略

員工人數與人力資源彈性策略方面,經以單因子變異數分析,結果發現, 員工人數與職能彈性策略中工作範圍彈性定義已達顯著水準,顯示有顯著的差 異存在,經進行 Scheffe'事後比較發現員工人數 100 人以下之企業在「職能-工 作範圍彈性定義」較員工人數在 501~1000 人企業有較好的表現 (F=4.02,P<.001);在時間彈性策略方面,員工人數與時間彈性策略上無顯著差異存在;在數量彈性策略與薪資彈性策略方面,員工人數與數量彈性策略及薪資彈性策略皆未達顯著水準,不同的員工人數,尚未對數量彈性策略及薪資彈性策略運用產生顯著差異。

#### 6.獨立人資部門與人力資源彈性策略

在有否有獨立人力資源部門與人力資源彈性策略運用的差異方面,經採用 t 檢定加以分析,結果發現,有否獨立的人資部門與工作範圍彈性有顯著水準 (t=-2.852, P<.01),顯示獨立人資部門在工作範圍彈性定義構面上產生顯著的差異,較常運用工作範圍彈性策略;在數量彈性策略方面,有否獨立人資部門對時間彈性策略有顯著的差異(t=3.583, P<.01),具有獨立人資部門的企業,較常運用數量彈性策略 (如表 7-1 所示)。顯示有獨立人資部門編制的企業,表組織的規模會影響人力彈性的安排,小規模組織會實施功能彈性來增加生產力,而大規模組織比小規模組織更可能實施數量彈性(Appiah-Mfodwa & Horwitz,2000)。

表 7-1 人資部門對人力資源彈性策略之 t 檢定分析

	組織特徵		部門	4
人力資源彈	性策略	是	否	l l
職能彈性 策略	工作水平垂 直調動	3.73	3.69	0.34
	多能工的培訓	3.43	3.44	-0.09
	工作範圍彈 性定義	3.35	3.73	-2.852**
	整體職能彈 性策略	3.52	3.61	-0.97
時間彈性策	略	2.97	2.94	0.15
數量彈性策	略	3.37	2.56	3.583**
薪資彈性 策略	彈性薪資設計	2.10	2.45	-1.52
	變動薪資佔 總薪資比例	1.72	2.06	-1.62
	整體薪資彈 性策略	1.94	2.29	-1.71

<sup>\*</sup>P<0.05\*\*P<0.01 \*\*\*P<0.001

7.組織特性與數量彈性之卡方檢定分析

組織特性在數量彈性的差異性分析,透過表 7-2 的結果顯示,運用派遣員工與產業別(卡方值=18.71, df=7, p<.01)、成立年數(卡方值=17.98, df=6, p<.01)、公司型態(卡方值=12.85, df=4, p<.05)、員工人數(卡方值=17.08, df=6, p<.01)、獨立HR 部門(卡方值=5.09, df=6, p<.05)、管理部人數(卡方值=13.82, df=3, p<.01)皆有顯著差異。在人資活動外包則與公司型態有顯著差異(卡方值=9.99, df=4, p<.05)。專業活動外包與資本額(卡方值=11.54, df=5, p<.05)、員工人數(卡方值=16.27, df=6, p<.05)、人事成本率(卡方值=16.68, df=3, p<.01)有顯著差異。

表 7-2 組織特性與數量彈性之卡方檢定分析表

組織特性	Chi - square					
	運用派遣員工	人資活動外包	專業活動外包			
產業別	18.71**	8.72	4.64			
成立年數	17.98**	1.90	8.85			
公司型態	12.85*	9.99*	8.42			
資本額	7.24	5.19	11.54*			
營業收入	7.66	4.16	7.79			
員工人數	17.08**	4.04	16.27*			
獨立 HR 部門	5.09*	1.23	2.67			
管理部人數	13.82**	1.36	3.94			
人事成本率	4.83	4.01	16.68**			

\*P<0.05 \*\*P<0.01 \*\*\*P<0.001

#### 8.有使用非典型人力變動情形

調查結果樣本中各產業在這一年來已有使用非典型人力變動情形。在 117 樣本中,佔 82.91%的企業已使用非典型人力變動情形。以資訊科技產業 40.21% 佔多數,再者是金融工商服務業佔 18.56%次高。

#### 五、人力資源彈性策略與組織績效之關聯性分析

本部份先以敘述性統計,分析人力彈性運用對組織績效影響的分佈情形, 再利用 pearson 相關分析,來探討人力彈性運用與組織績效的關係及影響,分析 結果如下說明。

#### (一)、人力資源彈性運用對組織績效影響敘述性分析

人力彈性運用對組織績效影響的敘述性統計分析如表 7-3 所示。其中整體職能彈性對組織績效影響分析結果,皆高於五等量表中間值 3,以顧客滿意度平均 3.26 最高,再者爲人事成本平均 3.07 次高,顯示企業普遍能認同整體職能的運用程度愈高,人事成本與顧客滿意度也愈好。

時間彈性對組織績效的影響結果,其平均 3.13 最高,顯示企業普遍能認同時間彈性的運用程度愈高,則顧客滿意度也愈好。

數量彈性對組織績效的影響結果,人事成本平均 3.13 最高,另顧客滿意度 及公司獲利程度約在中間值 3,顯示企業普遍能認同數量彈性的運用程度愈高, 則顧客滿意度及公司獲利程度也愈好。

薪資彈性對組織績效的影響結果,皆高於五等量表中間值3,仍以顧客滿意度平均3.10 最高,人事成本平均3.12次高,顯示企業認同薪資彈性的運用,與人事成本、顧客滿意度有正向的幫助,與黃景泰(1999)薪資彈性又稱爲財務彈性,泛指薪資、獎金、紅利、福利等人事成本以可變動的方式來支付。薪資彈性將原本固定式的薪資給付結構,調整與個人績效表現結合,透過績效的連結,加大薪資變動的幅度,朝向個人化及多樣化的薪給制度來執行。

扈克勛(2000)提出薪資彈性的運用帶來企業人事成本支出的不確定性,因此 對人事成本降低的看法也趨於保留。

總體而言,其人力資源彈性策略四構面與組織績效中的人事成本與顧客滿 意度皆高於 3 以上,顯示企業普遍能認同人力資源彈性策略的運用表會影響人 事成本與顧客滿意度的程度較高。

楊美琪(2002)的研究發現數量彈性對協力廠商的組織績效表現具有顯著的 負面影響效果。Nayar&Willinger(2001)說明,組織內的暫時性人力並沒有意願學 習專業技能,而且也沒有工作動機或組織忠誠,這樣的傾向可能會製造出低劣 的工作品質,而降低組織未來產量的需求,如此,長期而言,暫時性人力的使 用絕不是一個審慎的管理策略。

我 <sup>□</sup> 員 平 領央 八 刀 員 你 净 丘 來 呵 對 旭 枫 楨 双 と — 四 丁 変 夹 数 刀 切 衣									
	資本額小				資本額效 應	彈性策略 效應	交互效應		
	低度彈性	高度彈性	低度彈性	高度彈性	(F)	(F)	(F)		
職能彈性 策略	2.95	2.75	2.84	3.14	1.56	0.20	5.40*		
時間彈性 策略	2.79	2.88	2.95	3.03	1.90	0.51	0.00		
數量彈性 策略	2.78	2.90	2.93	3.04	1.62	1.00	0.00		
薪資彈性 策 略	2.91	2.77	2.91	3.14	2.59	0.12	2.68		

表 7-3 資本額與人力資源彈性策略對組織績效之二因子變異數分析表

\*P<0.05 \*\*P<0.01\*\*\*P<0.001

#### (二)、人力彈性運用與組織績效相關分析

利用 pearson 相關分析,分析人力彈性運用與組織績效的相關性。職能彈性與組織績效相關分析結果,職能彈性策略中的整體職能彈性策略、工作水平垂直調動、多能工的培訓皆與顧客滿意度皆呈顯著正相關,表示企業愈常運用整體職能彈性策略、工作水平垂直調動、多能工的培訓策略者,其員工生產力、顧客滿意度及整體組織績效也愈高。另其他彈性策略與組織績效相關分析結果,皆未呈現顯著相關性。

#### 六、組織特性與人力資源彈性策略交互作用對組織績效關聯性

本部份旨在瞭解組織特性與人力資源彈性策略的交互作用對於組織績效之關聯性。在分析方法上,爲能更清楚顯示交互作用的影響效應,本研究首先將組織特性變項中包括成立年數、資本額、營業收入及員工人數以平均數爲分類點,成立年數以 15 年爲界,分爲成立年數短及成立年數長二種;資本額以 1億元爲分類點,分爲資本額小及資本額大;營業收入以 10 億元爲分類點,分爲營業收入少及營業收入多二類;員工人數以 100 人爲分類點,分爲員工人數少及員工人數多兩類。接著,將「人力資源彈性策略」變項各構面以平均分數爲分類點,分爲「高度彈性」及「低度彈性」兩類,再分別就組織特性與人力資源彈性策略各構面對組織績效進行二因子變異數分析。

#### (一)、成立年數與人力資源彈性策略對組織績效之關聯性

在成立年數與人力資源彈性策略之交互作用方面,變異數分析結果顯示成立年數與時間彈性策略、數量彈性策略及薪資交互效應對人力資源彈性策略各構面均未達到顯著水準(如表 7-4 所示)。因此,本研究並未能發現成立年數與人力資源彈性策略的交互作用,會對組織績效產生顯著關聯性。

表 7-4 成立年數與人力資源彈性策略對組織績效之二因子變異數分析表

774	3000 003000 ENCE ENCE ENCE ENCE ENCE ENCE						
	成立年數短		成立年數短    成立年數長		成立年數 效應1	彈性策略 效應2	交互效應3
	低度彈性	高度彈性	低度彈性	高度彈性	(F)	(F)	(F)
職能彈性策略	2.87	2.96	2.9	3	0.10	0.70	0.001
時間彈性策略	2.87	2.95	2.92	2.98	0.13	0.38	0.01
數量彈性策略	2.82	2.99	2.92	2.97	0.11	0.94	0.32
薪資彈性策略	2.95	2.89	2.87	3.14	0.51	0.73	1.71

\*P<0.05 \*\*P<0.01\*\*\*P<0.001

#### (二)、資本額與人力資源彈性策略對組織績效之關聯性

資本額與人力資源彈性策略對組織績效之影響,本研究分析發現,資本額與時間彈性策略、數量彈性策略及薪資彈性策略的交互作用對組織績效皆未達顯著水準;而資本額與職能彈性策略之交互作用效應已達到顯著水準,顯示資本額與職能彈性策略的交互作用,會對組織績效產生顯著關聯性。

<sup>」</sup> 成立年數效應亦指不同成立年數的公司在「組織績效」的影響

<sup>2</sup> 彈性策略效應亦指職能彈性策略對於組織績效的交互影響

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 交互效應達無顯著,則可以說,資本額與職能彈性策略的交互作用,會對組織績效沒有 產生顯著關連性。

表 7-5 資本額與人力資源彈性策略對組織績效之二因子變異數分析表

	NAME OF STREET PROPERTY OF THE SECOND OF THE						
	資本額小		資本額小 資本額大		資本額效應	彈性策略 效應	交互效應
	低度彈性	高度彈性	低度彈性	高度彈性	(F)	(F)	(F)
職能彈性策略	2.95	2.75	2.84	3.14	1.56	0.20	5.40*
時間彈性策略	2.79	2.88	2.95	3.03	1.90	0.51	0.00
數量彈性策略	2.78	2.90	2.93	3.04	1.62	1.00	0.00
薪資彈性策略	2.91	2.77	2.91	3.14	2.59	0.12	2.68

\*P<0.05 \*\*P<0.01\*\*\*P<0.001

(三)、營業收入、員工人數、人事成本與人力資源彈性策略對組織績效之關聯 性

營業收入及人力資源彈性策略對組織績效之影響,經各構面之交互作用對 組織績效皆未達顯著水準,因此,本研究並未發現營業收入與人力資源彈性策 略的交互作用;員工人數與人力資源彈性策略的交互作用;人事成本與人力資 源彈性策略的交互作用,會對組織績效產生顯著關聯性。

#### (四)、成立年數與使用非典型人力變動情形對組織績效關聯性

成立年數與使用非典型人力變動情形對組織績效之影響,成立年數與部份 工時人員比例及專業活動外包之交互作用對組織績效皆未達顯著水準;而成立 年數與運用派遣員工之交互作用已達顯著水準,顯示成立年數與運用派遣員工 的交互作用,會對組織績效產生顯著關聯性。

表 7-6 成立年數與使用非典型人力變動對組織績效之二因子變異數分析表

スーパニーのスペパパープラックランスののでは、一口、シスタンパス								
	成立年數短		成立年數短   成立年數長		成立年 數效應	非典型人 力運用效 應	交互效 應	
	有/高	沒有/低	有	沒有	(F)	(F)	(F)	
運用派遣員工	2.92	2.92	3.22	2.70	0.11	5.42*	5.24*	
部分工時人員比例	2.83	2.98	2.95	3.00	1.55	0.37	0.15	
人資活動外包	2.40	2.99	3.10	2.92	3.89	1.59	5.87*	
專業活動外包	2.75	2.97	2.97	2.93	0.50	0.57	1.05	

\*P<0.05 \*\*P<0.01\*\*\*P<0.001

#### 捌、結論

綜合各項實證分析資料,本研究之各項研究假設部份成立,爲了有系統整理各項研究發現,將歸納爲下列說明加以敘述。

#### 一、 國內各產業之人力彈性策略運用現況

產業對人力資源彈性策略之平均分數與標準差現況分析,顯示媒體文教企業對職能彈性策略、時間彈性策略、數量彈性策略的運用程度較高。職能彈性策略高說明此產業屬性會因應工作需要而改變員工的工作內容、工作職務或內部各單位主管都是由內部晉升的普遍運用程度偏高,但不同企業在整體職能彈性的運用上仍存在一些差異。

以時間彈性策略而言,媒體文教企業仍視員工工作需求主動調整員工之休假時間或採用輪班制、加班制;甚至員工在固定的工作時數下,可彈性選擇其工作時段的情形的普遍運用程度偏高。

以數量彈性策略而言,顯示媒體文教企業因業務需要雇用契約型員工、臨時性員工的運用情形程度高,但不同企業在數量彈性的運用上仍存在一些差異。

本研究薪資策略彈性的衡量依據,以考量決定員工的薪資基礎,及調薪、 年終獎金或企業是否實施變動薪資,及各階層人員實施變動薪的比例,來分析 企業薪資彈性的運用情形。分析結果說明各產業目前在薪資彈性策略的運用上 尚未普遍化。

#### 二、 組織特性對人力資源彈性策略之關聯性

- (一)、營業收入對彈性薪資設計策略的運用上有顯著差異;顯示營業收入 的不同對彈性薪資設計會產生顯著的差異。組織營業收入較大者,員工的彈性 薪資設計比例也有增高的趨勢。
- (二)、員工人數的不同對職能彈性策略中工作範圍彈性定義之構面皆具顯著之差異性,在員工人數與工作範圍彈性定義產生顯著的差異,員工人數 100人以下之企業在「職能-工作範圍彈性定義」較員工人數在 501~1000 人企業好。
- (三)、獨立人資部門對職能彈性策略-工作範圍彈性定義及數量彈性策略皆 具有顯著差異性,顯示上有獨立人資部門的編制在工作範圍彈性定義及數量彈 性策略的運用程度上會較好。

如上所述,本研究發現組織特性中營業收入、員工人數及有否獨立的人資

部門與人力資源彈性策略的運用有顯著之關聯性,雖然,國內學者扈克勛 (1999)、黃建祥(2002)、楊美琪(2002)、簡玟偵(2003)、鄧桂涓(2003)的實證結果 也顯示組織特性對人力資源彈性策略的運用有顯著的關聯性。但是,產業、資本額、成立年數的不同組織特性則並未發現顯著之差異且會影響其人力資源彈性策略的運用模式。所以,本研究假設 1 獲得部分成立。

#### 三、 人力資源彈性策略對組織績效之關聯性

- (一)、本人力資源彈性策略四構面與組織績效中的人事成本與顧客滿意度 皆高於 3 以上,顯示企業普遍能認同人力資源彈性策略的運用表會影響人事成 本與顧客滿意度的程度較高。
- (二)、職能彈性與組織績效相關分析結果,職能彈性策略中的整體職能彈性策略、工作水平垂直調動、多能工的培訓皆與顧客滿意度皆呈顯著正相關,表示企業愈常運用整體職能彈性策略、工作水平垂直調動、多能工的培訓策略者,其員工生產力、顧客滿意度及整體組織績效也愈高。上述研究發現與國內學者范夙慧(1997)及扈克勛(1999)針對國內醫療業、簡玟偵(2003)針對高科技業、鄧桂涓(2003)針對國內流通業、黃美琪(2002)及黃建祥(2002)針對中鋼公司外包商及柯志忠(2001)、林士峰(2002)針對金融保險業爲研究對象的實證結果是一致的,顯示不論產業分類及型態,職能彈性策略的實施與組織績效皆有顯著正相關,職能彈性策略實施程度愈高,組織績效會愈好。
- (三)、薪資彈性策略與組織績效相關分析結果,未呈現顯著相關性。本研究並未發現數量彈性策略、時間彈性策略、薪資彈性策略與組織績效有顯著的關聯性,此點結論與范夙慧(1997)、楊美琪(2002)、簡玟值(2003)、何如玉(2005)之研究結果不同。顯示薪資彈性策略的運用程度對組織績效有顯著影響,除在鋼鐵業、鋼鐵業外包商、高科技業也同樣獲得驗證。但是,簡玟值(2003)、楊美琪(2002)的研究結果也提出薪資彈性策略可能造成薪資成本的增加、彈性薪資設計對經營表現及客戶滿意度有顯著負面的影響等負面效果,此部分此並未得到驗證,可能係因未限制某一特定產業,因此在薪資彈性策略的運用程度仍然偏低所致,但上述負面影響仍值得國內企業在薪資彈性策略運用時審慎考量因應之。
- (四)、本研究並未發現數量彈性策略與組織績效有顯著的關聯性,此點結論與范夙慧(1997)、楊美琪(2002)、簡玟偵(2003)、何如玉(2005)之研究結果不同,

究其原因可能係此樣本產業雖佔 82.91%的企業已使用非典型人力變動情形。但 對於數量彈性是否與組織績效是否有顯著的關聯卻無法認同,表目前企業對於 使用非典型人力變動的委外模式,但企業現今尚未有組織績效呈現。

雖然本研究證實職能彈性策略與組織績效有顯著的關聯性;但是並未發現 薪資彈性、時間彈性策略與數量彈性策略與組織績效具有顯著的相關性。所以, 本研究的假設 2 獲得部分成立。

#### 四、 組織特性與人力資源彈性策略交互作用對組織績效之關聯性

- (一)、組織特性與人力資源彈性策略間交互作用對組織績效的關聯性,經 分析發現資本額與職能彈性策略之交互效應對組織績效具有顯著的關聯性,當 資本額愈大,職能彈性策略的運用彈性度愈高時,組織績效表現愈好。
- (二)、成立年數與運用派遣員工之交互作用已達顯著水準,顯示成立年數 與運用派遣員工的交互作用,會對組織績效產生顯著關聯性。且成立年數長的 企業有運用派遣員工策略程度的組織績效有較大之影響力。
- (三)、資本額與職能彈性策略的交互作用,會對組織績效產生顯著關聯性,經進一步分析交互效應,表企業資本額雖小,仍認為在職能彈性策略運用程度愈高、組織績效也會不見得高。但影響程度雖不如資本額大之企業來的顯著;顯示職能彈性策略運用程度的高低對資本額的不同之企業的組織績效有不同影響力。

由於組織特性與人力資源彈性策略間交互作用對組織績效的關聯性,其資本額與職能彈性策略、成立年數與數量彈性對組織績效具有顯著的關聯性,所以本研究假設3獲得部分成立。

# 玖、研究建議

根據上述各項研究結論,就管理意涵上提出適當之建議,提供國內企業在人力資源運用上的參考。此外,針對本研究之不足之處,提出後續研究上的可行建議,做為未來進一步研究時的考慮方向。

#### 一、運用職能彈性策略來提升組織績效

本研究實證資料顯示,職能彈性策略與組織績效有顯著的正相關,說明職 能彈性策略運用程度愈高,公司組織績效會有較好的表現,尤其在「工作水平 及垂直的調動」及「多能工的培訓」方面,目前國內企業在職能彈性策略的運 用程度仍有提升的空間,建議各公司應依組織發展需要,事先規劃並培養組織 發展所需要的專業技能及人才,透過有系統化的教育訓練或其他學習機會規劃(如工作輪調、專案組織或跨部門工作團隊),以提高職能彈性之彈性的安排,更積極主動做好人力發展規劃。

#### 二、重視人力資源部門與人力資源彈性策略的關聯性

本研究實證資料顯示,獨立人力資源部門對職能彈性策略及數量彈性策略 的運用有顯著的差異,表示有獨立人資部門對「工作範圍彈性定義」上會有較 好的表現,而「工作範圍彈性定義」對組織績效有顯著的正相關,但國內企業 仍有近半數未設立獨立人資部門,顯示國內企業仍普遍將人力資源定位於傳統 的薪資計算、招募等等人事行政工作,因此建議國內企業應重視人力資源部門 的功能,將人力資源的職能從作業性、行政性事務中解放出來,轉而從事核心 策略性人力資源管理的工作,讓人力資源的運用更具彈性並符合企業發展需要。

#### 三、重視數量策略並因應未來市場勞動彈性化趨勢

市場勞動彈性化已經是趨勢,但是研究發現國內企業在數量彈性策略的運用上已逐漸成長,表示國內企業已考量適度運用外圍勞動力(聘僱臨時工、契約性員工、派遣員工)來調整因應季節、景氣或業務量突然之變化所需人力,以節省人事成本並提高組織人力運用上的彈性。

#### 四、針對不同產業特性再深入探討人力資源策略彈性運用情形

本研究於問卷調查時所選取的樣本涵蓋國內企業的所有業別,但各產業作業性質的不同,在人力結構及人力資源的運用上有極大之差異,無法針對單一業別進行深入分析與研究,所以建議後續研究者可選定同一組織規模且具代表性的業別(例如:高科技、金融服務產業或媒體文教產業等),進行較爲詳細的分析與比較。另外,可以選定具代表性的企業做個案研究,將定性資料與實證資料相互比較,以驗證理論與實務的差異。

#### 五、已有獨立人力資源部門的企業作爲探討對人力彈性運用的對象

研究顯示國內企業未設立獨立人資部門,顯示國內企業仍普遍將人力資源 定位於傳統的薪資計算、招募等等人事行政工作。反之,有設定獨立人資部門,較重視人力資源部門的功能,並將人力資源的職能從作業性、行政性事務中解放出來,轉而從事核心策略性人力資源管理的工作,讓人力資源的運用更具彈性並符合企業發展需要。並可有效了解組織內不同人力彈性安排產生的影響。

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# Human Resource Flexibility Strategy and Organizational Performance of Impact on Organizational Characteristics

# Chi-Wei Wu<sup>1</sup> Hsin-Lan Chuo<sup>2</sup>

#### **Abstract**

Global human resources outsourcing has become a trend and has impacted the traditional human resources market. Especially in US and Europe, they have been practicing this outsourcing for years and are pretty mature in the industry. In recent years, because of the impact of cyclical fluctuations in Taiwan industry, many companies had laid off their employees in order to bear a huge labor cost during a fast drop of cyclical fluctuations. Plus, for a long-term labor cost consideration, more and more companies have moved out their production line to a lower labor income area to reduce their labor cost. Although industries are using various methods to reduce their labor cost, they cannot store or extend the labor. By facing a speedy cyclical fluctuations, how Taiwan industry can seek flexibility in labor operation, arrange the most appropriate staffing and plan human resources flexibility strategy are become a major challenge.

Human resources flexibility strategy is the main topic in this study. The target research group is the companies that have the demand of human resources outsourcing either in the current or within a year in the future. 117 out of 200 surveys were useful and had statistical analysis and the return rate was 61%.

The analytical results are as follows:

The industries have adapted atypical worker alternation (human

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resources outsourcing) in this year is 82.91%. The information technology industry is the most in which is 40.21%, follow by the finance services segment which is 18.56%.

The average and standard in industry analysis in human resources flexibility strategy, the level of applying to functional flexibility strategy, time flexibility strategy, and numerical flexibility strategy in the media and educational industries is higher than other industries.

Some of organizational characteristics, such as the business income, the number of employee and whether there has an independent human resources department, are all have an outstanding connection with applying human resources flexibility strategy. Although some of Taiwanese scholars prove the organizational characteristics have an outstanding connection with human resources flexibility strategy, some of organizational characteristics, such as the type of industry, the capital and the years of company has founded, don't show an outstanding connection with human resources flexibility strategy.

The interaction between organizational characteristics and human resources flexibility strategy has a connection with organizational performance. The capital and functional flexibility strategy, the years the company has founded and numerical flexibility have an outstanding connection with organizational performance.

This study also shows the limitation of research and the follow-up research could add job characteristics or organizational culture...etc. as the research variation. There are more topics for discussion deeply; such as to understand how the research variation would affect worker flexibility application. Furthermore, this research also provides some practical suggestions for the industries that purpose to apply human resources flexibility strategy.

Keywords: Organizational Characteristics, Human Resources Flexibility Strategy, Functional Flexibility Strategy, Time Flexibility Strategy, Numerical Flexibility Strategy, Salary Flexibility Strategy, Organizational Performance.

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